GET IT
The New Price List of Cycle, accessories, will be sent post free on request
Wellington Cycle and Motor Company,
Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY
East Street, POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

FREE TO CYCLISTS.
The New copy of our Price List will be sent post free on application.
Wellington Cycle and Motor Company,
Tamarind Lane, Fort BOMBAY.
East Street, POONA.

EDITED BY B. G. HORNIMAN, 1918—19.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

CONDUCTED BY MARMADUKE PICKTHALL & SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI

VOL. IV NO. 165 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1921. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES
All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date	Steamer.	Tons.
17th Sept ..	PLASSY ..	7,340
24th „ ..	NALDERA ..	15,825
1st October ..	*SOUDAN ..	6,696
8th „ ..	MOREA ..	10.890
15th „ ..	EGYPT" ..	7,941
22nd „ ..	CHINA ..	7,952
29th „ ..	MALWA ..	10.941
5th November	DELTA ..	8.097
12th „ ..	KAISAR-I-HIND ..	11,450
19th „ ..	DEVANHA ..	8 092
26th „ ..	NARKUNDA ..	16,118
3rd December	MACEDONIA ..	10,512
10th „ ..	CALEDONIA ..	7,572
17th „ ..	MOREA ..	10,890
24th „ ..	MANTUA ..	10,902
31st „ ..	PLASSY ..	7,846

• NALDERA
• MALWA
• NARKUNDA
• MANTUA
• Through steamers from Australia

P. & O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN.
A special train leaves Marseilles for London via Boulogne shortly after the mail steamers arrive.

SAILINGS TO THE STRAITS AND CHINA.

Date	Steamer
16th September	DUNERA

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
To Portland & Plymouth.

about		
14th November	[illegible]NDALA	8.246

SAILINGS TO AUSTRALAIN PORTS.

Date	Steamer	
23rd Sept. ..	NARKUNDA	Call at Colombo, Fremantale Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney.
21st October ..	MANTUA	
18th November ..	NALDERA	
16th December ..	MALWA	

REDUCED FARES BETWEEN BOMBAY AND COLOMBO.
First Saloon single ticket £16
Second Saloon single ticket ..... £ 7
A Special three-months holiday return ticket, first saloon only, will now be issued at £15. All these fares are payable only in Rupees at the current rate of exchange with a minimum of 1s. 4d.

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamer	—
18th Sept. ..	VERELA ..	Basreh direct
12th „ ..	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar Port
26th „ ..	FULTALA	Karachi and Persian Gulf
16th „ ..	LHASA ..	Karachi direct
21st „ ..	KAROA ..	East & South Africa

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE ' Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 124.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE LTD. AND B. I. S. N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE.
CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.
Terms Rates of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
16, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 165.
Telephone No. 1836.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
Chiyo Maru	Y. Saito	26th Aug.	13th Sept.
Shigure Maru	M. Sato	8th Sept.	19th Sept.
Tatsuno Maru	S. Yamazoe	19th Sept.	1st Oct.
Fushimi Maru	K. Yamaguchi	7th Oct.	19th Oct

For Freight and passages, etc., apply to
K. SHIMA,
Manager.
Ballard Road, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan).
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Hakata Maru	Y. Tomioka	5970	30th „	12th Sept
Morioka Maru	B. Takiguchi	4469	13thSep	25th „
Tamba Maru	D Aoshiwa	5848	29th „	13th Oct
*YamagataMaru	Y. Matsuda	3807	9th Oct.	10 „

*This steamer arrives from New York, and sails for Calcutta via Colombo and Madras.
*This steamer has no passenger accommodation.
For freight and passage apply to Nippon Yusen Kaisha,
Mackay Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED,
(REGISTERED IN JAPAN).
(ESTABLISHED, 1880.)
Subscribed Capital ..... Yen. 100,000,000
Paid Up Capital ..... Yen. 80,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen. 55,000,000
HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES.

Batavia.	Kobe.	Saigon.
Bombay.	London.	San Francisco.
Buenos Aires.	Los Angeles.	Seattle
Calcutta.	Lyons.	Shanghai
Changchun.	Manila.	Shimonoseki.
Dairen.	Nagasaki.	Singapore.
Fengtien.	Newchwang.	Soerabaya
Hamburg	New York.	Sydney.
Harrow.	Nagoya.	Tientsin.
Harbin.	Osaka.	Tokyo.
Hongkong.	Peking.	Tsuruga.
Honolulu.	Rangoon.	Islington.
Kai Yuan.	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 as Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 2.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
K. OSHIMA,
Manager.
Hornby Road, Bombay.
Post Box No. 92.

THE INDUSTRIAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA, LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL 62,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL 40,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL 3,996,320
DIRECTORS:
1. Hon. Mr. Purshotamdas Thakordas, C.I.E, M.B.E.
2. Mangaldas G Parekh, Esq.
3. Chamanlal G. Parekh, Esq.
4. Hormasji Manekji Mehta, Esq.
5. Surji Vallabhdas, Esq.
6. S. F. Mulla, Esq.
7. Jeshingbhai Ujamshi, Esq.
HEAD OFFICE—AHMEDABAD.
Local Sub-Branch—Station Branch.
Bombay Branch.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 3 per cent. per annum from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 special arrangements are to be made.
DEPOSITS for long and short periods are received on favourable terms.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed 4 per cent.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities.
For further information and rules of business apply to the Bank's Manager in charge of the Bombay Branch, Mr. Tricumlal N. Mody, No. 52-53, Churchgate Street.
GIRDHARDAS & SONS,
Managing Agents.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital £1,500,000
Paid-up Capital £1,050,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ..... £ 750,000
Reserve Fund £1,050,000
HEAD OFFICE.
14, Gracechurch Street, London, N. C.
LONDON BANKERS.
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	New York
Colombo	Karachi	Penang
Delhi	Kota Bhru	Rangoon
Galle	(Kalantan)	Shanghai
		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Opened and interest allowed thereon at ½ per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS
Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.
J. S. CRICHTON,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.
BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE,
BANK STREET.
SUB-BRANCHES.
BYCULLA—Opposite Parsi Statue.
MANDVI Abdul Rehman Street.
SANDHURST ROAD—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.
SAVINGS BANK.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to any one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed to the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 12,000
Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application at the Bank.
R. A. DON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.
Subscribed Capital ..... Rs. 2,50,75,000
Paid-up Capital and Reserves ... Rs. 3,35,75,00
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ..... Rs. 2,21,25,00
BRANCHES:
London, Calcutta, Delhi, Cawnpore, Hyderabad (Deccan), Lucknow, Madras, Rangoon.
SUB-BRANCHES—
Bombay—Share Bazar 28, Apollo Street.
Shroff Bazaar, 257, Shaik Memon Street, and Mandvi, Musjid Bunder Road.
Calcutta—Bora Bazaar.
Lucknow—Aminabad and Chandanni.
Cawnpore—Haithras.
London Office: 9, Bishopsgate.
London, E. C.
Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman, Board of Directors.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/ to Rs. 1,00,000/ at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum, and on sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000/ interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed to Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.
PURCHASES AND SALES OF Securities and Shares effected.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
NOTICE to Savings Bank depositors from April 1st, 1921, interest on Saving Bank accounts has been INCREASED from 3 per cent. to 4½ per cent. per annum.
E. D. D. BUCKLEY.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL $15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND ... £ 2,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND $21,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $15,000,000
HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE
48 Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES.

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Ylotlo
Hongkew	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 1 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.
GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.
S. M. SINN,
Agent.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH AHMEDABAD.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,40,285
RESERVE FUND	70,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2 PER CENT PER ANNUM THROUGH OUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 5 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK Accounts opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.
E. A. SPRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

INSURANCE.

IF YOU WANT A POLICY
FREE OF VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS & RESTRICTIONS
FROM A COMPANY.
who deals with claims
PROMPTLY & EQUITABLY WRITE
BRITISH INDIA GENERAL INSURANCE CO., LTD.,
126, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.
FIRE MARINE,
MOTOR & ACCIDENT
INSURANCES
A. V. KEITH, Manager Accident Department. GEO. BROWN. General Manager

THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO LTD.
155, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.
CHAIRMAN:
Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.
DIRECTORS:
The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E, Sir Ruttonchand Sarupchand, Kt. Jamshed K. Tarachand, Esq., Bar-at-Law. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Esq., (Pragjee Khetsey & Co). Motilal C. Setalvad, Esq., Advocate. Lalji Naranji, Esq., J.P. (Mooljee Jetha Co.), (Ex-Officio.)
Safest investment at minimum cost. Terms and conditions of Policies extremely safe without any vexatious restrictions.
Automatic Non-forfeiture of Policies—a boon to Policy-holders.
Application for Agencies invited from influential gentlemen throughout India.
For particulars apply to:—
JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY. LTD.
HEAD OFFICE,
2, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.
This purely Indian Company was the first to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the special security of the Policy-holders.
Sound Security, Lowest rates of Premium in India Liberal Policy terms.
It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India.
For all forms of Assurance please apply to
P. BANERJEA,
Secretary.
BAR & CO.
Managing Agents.
for
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents,
Bombay Presidency, C. P. Berar and N.I.
295, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

According to the Gov. of India Insurance Blue Book.
The Oldest Life Office of Bengal.
THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE LIMITED.
Established 1897
Funds and Assets over—Rs. 2,00,000.
Claims Paid Exceed—Rs. 2,00,000.
Govt. of Bengal (Official Trustee) is the Trustee of the Reserve Fund.
Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000.
LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.
This is the only policy holders office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign Office before assuring elsewhere.
For particulars apply to:—
The Secretary or The Chief Agents,
300, Bow Bazar, D. SEN & CO.,
Street Calcutta. 1 Chowringhee
Calcutta.
Agency Applications Invited.

BHARAT INSURANCE CO LTD
ESTABLISHED 1896.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore, Delhi, Rawalpindi, Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow, Bankipore, Poona, Bangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta.
Funds exceed 85,00,000
Annual Income exceeds 7,00,000
Claims paid about 22,00,000
Specialities:—Moderate premia, ready advertability, prompt payment, female lives insured, etc.
Pushing agents wanted all over India.
LALCHAND SARNA,
Asst. Secretary,
B. I. Co., Ltd.,
Poona City.
Manager, B. I. Co., Ltd.,
Head Office,
Bahawalpur.

THE
HEAD OFFICE. 9/1, Clive St., Calcutta. National Indian LIFE ISSURANCE CO. LTD. MARTIN & CO. Managing Agents.
Incorporated in India 1897.
INSURE UNDER AN ENDOWMENT POLICY.
The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—
The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier.
NO VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.
For all particulars and terms apply to
BHUGWANDAS NIRMALDAS.
Branch Secretary.
Bunder Road, Karachi.
M. S. HOOSAIN, Chief Agent.
Residency Main Road, Hyderabad (Deccan).
G. N. MADHAVA ROW,
Acting Branch Secretary,
LIPTON'S BUILDING,
88, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
W. ST. JOHN CHURCH
Resident Manager, Calcutta.

Mr. Merchant
If you want to select your requirements from a big assortment and buy at cheapest prices, saving all middlemen's profits,
GO TO—
The Bombay Commercial Museum
It is the place
Where Manufacturers and Wholesale Distributors display samples of their commodities on payment of fees for such display.
Where orders are booked for you at exhibitor's standard prices without the least addition of any profits.
Where any business information you need is yours for the mere asking.
A VISIT WILL POSITIVELY PROFIT YOU.
Open Daily from 4 to 8 p. m. (S. T.) except on Fridays.
ADMISSION FREE.
THE BOMBAY COMMERCIAL MUSEUM BUILDING
Opera House Tram Road, Girgaum, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE.

THE MERIDIAN PROVIDENT INSURANCE CO LTD
24 CHURCHGATE STREET, FORT,
2ND FLOOR.
WANTED
WANTED—INFLUENTIAL PERSONS to act as canvassing agents for the above Company.
The Company issues 1st and 2nd class policies at a monthly premium of Re. and Re. 1 respectively payable for 10 years. The maximum amounts payable under the policies being Rs. 500 and Rs. 200 respectively.
Terms on application.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
TOTAL FUNDS .. .. Rs. 1,76,00,000
LOW PREMIUMS
LIBERAL CONDITIONS
WORLD-WIDE POLICIES.
Prospectus and all information may be obtained from Head Office, BOMBAY.
ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co.
Managers

GREAT FACTORY OF PETROL DRUMS.
In our factory, Galvanised petrol-drums of double seam; Anchor Brand Buckets, etc. etc. are manufactured by machinery worked by Electricity.
RATES MODERATE.
Trial order is earnestly solicited
MUSAJI VALIBHOY PATRAWALA
Opp: Police Chowkie, Nal Bazar
BOMBAY No. 2.

THE BOMBAY WIDOW'S PENSION FUND, LD.
ESTABLISHED 1870.
No. 315, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.
Funded Capital, Rs. 2,44,100.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in Management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to Canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
SAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

HOTELS

EASTERN HOTEL AND RESTAURANT.
131, MEDOWS STREET, FORT.
Under Europe. Management. Board and Lodging Rs. 5 and upwards per day. Home comforts and excellent cuisine. Large and Airy rooms. Hot meals can be supplied at any time between 9-30 a.m. to 9-30 p.m. Outside meals supplied. Special rates for monthly residents. Office and business people are invited to take advantage your prompt service at table.
Catering speciality.

THE CHEAPEST FIRST CLASS HOTEL.
at which to put up is the
RAILWAY HOTEL
These visiting Bombay should not fail to try the "Bombay" Hotel situated at Charney Road, in a healthy locality.
DINNER TABLE A SPECIALITY.
Competent Chiefs, High Class Cuisine and Billiard tables.
Charney Road, Bombay.
Telephone No. 111.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY
(Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappy.)
Incorporated in Holland.
Established by Royal Charter 1824.
BOMBAY—Branch, Hornby House, Hornby Road.
FULLY PAID-UP CAPITAL
f. 80,000,000 equal £6,666,666
RESERVE FUNDS
f. 425,513,284 equal £35,542,773
Head-Office at Amsterdam (Holland).
Agencies at Rotterdam and the Hague.
Head-Agency at BATAVIA.
BRANCHES.

Dutch East Indies:	
Bandjermasin	Pekalongan
Bandoeng	Pontianak
Cheribon	Semarang
Djooja	Sourabaya
Djember	Solo
Kota Radja	Tobing Tinggi (Deli)
Langsa	Tegal
Macassar	Telok Betong
Medan	Tjilatjap
Padang	Weltevredon
Palembang	

Straits Settlements:—Singapore, Penang.
China:—Shanghai, Hongkong.
Japan:—Kobe.
British India: Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
London Bankers: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
Bombay: Interest allowed on Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent per annum on the daily balance up to Rs. 100,000; if the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed. Fixed Deposits received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
The Bombay Branch of the Netherlands Trading Society issues Letters of Credit grants drafts on the above Agencies, the principal continental places, South Africa, America and Australia, buys and receives for collections. Bills of Exchange and undertakes general banking business.
L. F. H. VAN LEEUWEN,
Agent.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

(Incorporated in England by Special Act of Parliament.)

THE Public are advised that Local trains between Colaba and Virar will run to SUNDAY timings to-day TUESDAY, 13th September, 1921.

W. P. PECHEY,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 13th September, 1921.

C10822

B. B. & C. I RAILWAY COMPANY.

(Incorporated in England.)

NOTICE.

THROUGH SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY (COLABA) AND DEHRA DUN (MUSSOORIE).

WITH effect from THURSDAY, the 15th September, 1921, and until further notice a Bogie First and Second Class Carriage will run on the Up and Down Bombay-Feshawar Mail trains between Dehra Dun and Bombay (Colaba) as shown below:—

	H. M.
Dehra Dun	Dep. 13 15
Bombay (Colaba)	Arr. 14 0
	H. M.
Bombay (Colaba)	Dep. 15 0
Dehra Dun	Arr. 11 0

W. P. PECHEY,
General Traffic Manager.

General Traffic Manager's Office,
Bombay, 9th September, 1921.

C10807

THE HINDUSTAN TANNERIES LIMITED
BOMBAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Hindustan Tanneries, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at 65, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, on the 19th September, 1921, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Annual Report and the Audited Statement of Accounts made up to 30th April, 1921.
2. To elect two Directors in place of those who retire at this meeting from office under Clause 116 of the Articles of Association. The retiring Directors are, however, eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 12th September, 1921, to 19th September, 1921, both days inclusive.

Dated this 6th September, 1921.

By the Order of the Board,
PEERBHOY KACHHAR & CO.,
Managing Agents.

C10810

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF SALE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. IGNATIOUS RANA, of Orlem-Malad in Salsette, Thana, Christian Inhabitant, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. The said property had been sold to Mr. D. A. COOPER, Parsi Inhabitant, by the said Ignatious Rana, but the said D. A. Cooper failed to complete the sale and the said Ignatious Rana cancelled the said agreement. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, gift, mortgage, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise, is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our Office No. 72, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise sale would be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon, situate in Gondhan land at Orlem-Malad Salsette, Thana District, containing square yards and paying an assessment of Re. 1 per annum and bounded as follows: viz. to say, on or towards the North by a private road, on or towards the South by the property belonging to the Church property and hut, on the East by public passage, water, gutter and Government road, on the West by a gulli and a house of Mr. Peter Dias. Assessment Re. 1 per year.

Dated this 12th day of September, 1921.

FERREIRA & VALLABHDAS,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

C10823

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions, beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of ARJUNDAS GOVINDRAM MARWADI VAISHYA, Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Mandsur in the Territories of H. H. The Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior ...Deceased.

Bai JANKIBAI, widow of the above-named Arjundas Govindram Marwadi Vaishya Hindu Inhabitant of Mandsur at present temporarily residing at Kalbadevy Road, outside the Fort of Bombay .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this twenty-seventh day of August in the year of Our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and Twenty-one, and in the Twelfth year of our Reign.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 29th day of August, 1921.

Messrs. MALVI MODY RANCHODDAS & CO.,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

10820

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that MAHOMEDALLY THAVERBHAI and ABBASALY ABDUL HUSSAIN, both of Bombay, Bohra Mahomedan Inhabitants, the Administrators of the property and credits of MAHOMEDALLY RAHIMBHAI KALLIA, have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having or claiming any estate, right, title, interest, claim or demand in to upon or in respect of the said property or any part thereof whether by way of inheritance, gift, bequest, trust, mortgage, sale, charge, lease, lien, easement or otherwise howsoever or any objection to the sale by the vendor to our client, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes and to the undersigned at their office at No. 6, Bell Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Doongri Street, without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 257 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 570, New No. 5636, Old Survey No. 19, New Survey No. 2475 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under F Ward No. 1150, Street Nos. 161-163-165 and bounded on the East by Syed Makri Street, on the West by the said Doongri Street, on the North by a common Sweeper's passage and beyond that by the property of Moolji Meherji Baveria and on the South by a gulley and beyond that by the property of Haridas Vassanji.

Dated this 12th day of Sept. 1921.

JAMSEDJEE RUSTOMJEE & DEVIDAS,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

C10813

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2633 of 1921.

YUSOOF ISMAILBHOY ABDOOLA-BHOY LALJEE .....Plaintiff

vs

ABDULLABHOY LALJEE and others .....Defendants.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that by an order made in the above suit by the Hon. Mr. Justice Pratt on the 4th day of August, 1921, our clients Messrs. JAFFER TUDDOO, of Karachi and Ebrahim Moledina, of Bombay, have been appointed Receivers to take charge of all the assets and outstandings of the firm of Abdullabhoy and Jumabhoy Lalljee and of the various businesses carried on by the said firm whether in Indian or outside India including the business of the Indo Aden Salt Works and all properties moveable and immoveable belonging to the said firm and of all books of account vouchers and other documents relating to the business of the said firm with power inter alia to pay the debts due by the said firm.

All persons having any claims or demand against the said firm of Messrs. Abdullabhoy and Jumabhoy Lalljee are therefore hereby required to send in their claims to the said Receivers at their office at Khoja Moholla, Bombay Post No. 3 within one month from the date hereof.

All persons owing any moneys or debts to the said firm of Messrs. Abdullabhoy and Jumabhoy Lalljee or holding any securities goods wares merchandise chattels effects or things of what nature or description soever deliverable transferable or belonging to the said firm are hereby required to pay and hand over the same to the said Receivers at their office aforesaid within one month from the date hereof.

Dated this 1st day of September, 1921.

EDGELOW GULABCHAND WADIA & CO.
Attorneys for the Receivers.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testamentd of Manekvahoo, widow of Meghji Tulsidas, late of Bombay Hindu, residing at Bazar Gate Street, within the Fort of Bombay, ... Deceased.

SETH MATHURADAS KANJI MATANI, SETH MORARJI VALLABHDAS RANCHHODDAS DHUNJI, SETH VASSANJI LALJI PUREEHA, SETH NENSEY OOMERSEY, SETH DWARKADAS JUMNADAS and PURSHOTTAM RANCHHODDAS, all of Bombay Bhatia Hindu Inhabitants, Executors and Trustees of the last Will and Testament of the said Maneckvahoo, widow of Meghji Tulsidas deceased, residing respectively at Pipe Road, within the Fort of Bombay, at Ghatkopar in the Thana District, at Borah Bazar Street, at Borah Bazar Street at Holi Chakla and at Borah Bazar Street within the Fort of Bombay. ..... Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this twenty-seventh day of September in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-one and in the Twelfth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALBARI,
Registrar.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 29th day of August, 1921.

Messrs. CRAIGIE BLUNT & CAROE,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

C10814

TENDERS.

SALE OF CHATTAI BAGS.

8,000 BAGS, CHATTAI, 1 MAUND SIZE ARE OFFERED FOR SALE.

TENDERS for the above should be submitted to the undersigned upto 12 noon on MONDAY, the 19th September, quoting rate per each and stating the quantity tenderers are prepared to purchase.

The bags can be inspected in "E" Section, Grain Depot, Mazgaon.

Tenders should be accompanied by a deposit of 10 per cent. of the valu of the quantity tendered for.

The right to decline any or all the tenders is reserved.

The offers will hold good for one month.

No. 3, Shed. Alex. Docks,
Bombay, 10th September, 1921.

P. G. WALSH, Captain,
for A.D.S., and T. (Embkn.).

C10808

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 321.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT KALA CHOWKY.

Under instructions from Messrs. Unwala, Pirojshaw and Papa, Solicitors for Goostad Khodadad Irani in pursuant to the decree made on the 12th February 1921, in Suit No. 3096 of 1921, Goostad Khodabad Irani vs. Hajee Ismail Hajee Yusuf, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, the undermentioned valuable property on account and risk of the defaulting purchaser the said Hajee Ismail Yusuf on WEDNESDAY, the 14th day of September 1921, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the premises.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground, situate at Kala Chawki Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 3.0 8/9 square yards or thereabout, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. New Nos. Old Survey No. New Survey No. 2508, together with the messuage, tenements or dwelling house standing thereon, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward F Nos. 1071, 10, 10A and 10B, Street Nos. 31, 31 and 31 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Western India Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., on or towards the West by the property of Manomed Marloo on or towards the North by a sweeper's passage and beyond that by the property of the said Western India Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited and on or towards the South by the said Kala Chawki Road, and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of the Vendor.

For further particulars of sale apply to Messrs. Unwala Pirojshaw and Papa, Solicitors, at their Office, 48 Medows Street, or the undersigned.

BONAFIDE AUCTION SALE OF THE DECEASED EFFECTS AT ANDHERI.

By the order of H. C. B. Mitchell, Esyr., Ag. Administrator-General of Bombay, and Administrator of the late Mr. Hans Blascheck, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 25th September 1921 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Bago Bahar" Murzban Road; Andheri all the said deceased effects so such as:—

Piano, Gramaphone, cupboard, chairs, Peds, lamps, tables Book cases, Books, Crockery, carpets clothes, carpenter's tools, teapoys, etc.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.

MESSRS MENESSE & CO.

No. 36, Hummum Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 4079.

AUCTION SALE of unclaimed cargoes of the Bombay Port Trust Docks.

In accordance with Section 64 of the Bombay Port Trust Act of 1875, and as from time to time amended and undr instructions from the Bombay Port Trust Docks, Manager Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, th e20th September 1921 at 2 p.m. at the Sale Warehouse Alexandra Dock, opposite No. 1 Shed, the following goods:—

Pieces Iron Joint, Mustard, M. Parts, Tumbler switches, Corks, Samples of Jewellery, Nuts, Belts, Stationry, Cigarettes Motor Cycle, Brandy; Breaching Powder, Window Glass, Calender, Casting, B. Varnish, Paints Coir Yarn, Whisky, Spirit Water, Chemicals, Copper Sheets, Venigar, Confectionry, Preserves, Robbins, Copra, Medicine, Wheat; Silk Ribbons, C. Pipes, Steel Plates, Crucibles, Sugar Samples, Printed Forms, G. I. Trap bands, Rachka Salt, Personal Effects, Hosiery, Bars, China Clay, Oil, Coal Tar, Loose Pipes, Hospital Sundries, Gunnies.

Also

On WEDNESDAY, 21st September, 1921, at 3 p.m. Sand Wharf, Darukhana Mazagon.

1 Lot Loose Old Timber.

AUCTION SALE OF 88 BALES GLAZED PRINTING PAPER.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 16th Septembr 1921, at 3 p.m. at the New Chinch Bunder Road, on account of th e concerned, the above mentioned goods damaged by fire and water salved from the late five that occurred in the Godown Nos. B4 and B5. of Messrs. Tarlief Ahlsand.

AUCTION SALE OF SCRAP IRON, OLD TANKS; OLD PIPES, EMPTY DRUMS CASES AND CASKS, OLD WIRE ROPE; GALV. IRON, OLD LINEN, OLD BOILER TUBES, MACHINERY PIECES, ETC., ETC.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 19th Sept 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the P and O Dockyard Mazagaon the abovementioned goods:—

Purchasers will have to pay whatever Customs duty, etc., that may be due on goods.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers

Bombay, 13th Sept. 1921.

"HOW TO BECOME A QUALIFIED ACCOUNTANT."

Being indispensable to Accountancy Students and others desirous to know the requirements of Accountancy Profession in India, you should own a copy at once. Pages 268.

Price Re. 1-14-0 net. By V. P. P. 1 Copy, Re. 2-3-0. 2 Copies, Re. 3-12-0. 5 Copies Re. 8-12-0.

Apply S. A. SHARANGDHAR,
72, Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE.

MESSRS SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
(21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.)

SALE BY ORDER OF THE CONTROLLER (SALES) SURPLUS GOVERNMENT STORES.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will by order of the Controller (Sales), Surplus Government Stores, sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, th e15th Septmber, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Government Stores Depot, Hajee Bunder, Sewree, the Government Surplus Stores, consisting of large lot of hardware, leather goods, tools and other surplus stores.

A deposit of 25 per cent. or cash if required shall be paid at the time of knocking the lot to the buyer and the balance shall be paid within seven days and the goods removed within 14 days from the date of sale.

Goods not removed within 14 days from the day of sale will be sold off on account and at the risk of the buyers without giving them any further notice.

SALE OF PIG LEADS, WATERPROOFS BAGS AND MISCELLANEOUS.

By order of the Controller (Sales) Surplus Government Stores.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will by order of the Controller (Sales) Surplus Government Stores and on account and at the risk of the following defaulting purchasers sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, 15th September, 1921 at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at Haji Bunder, Sewri.

On account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Mr N. C. Kantawalla goods bought on the 25th August, 1921.

Lot No. 6:—1 lot tents bags.

1 lot canvas bags assorted.

On account and at the risk of defaulting purchaser Mr. Abdul Reheman Jooma the goods bought on 25th August, 1921.

Lot No. 12/15 & 15A:—A large quantity of rum jars.

On account and at the risk of defaulting purchaser Mr. Geenoobhoy Essubhoy. the goods bought on 25/8/21.

Lot No. 19:—1 lot of cable carriers mule.

On account and at the risk of defaulting purchaser Mr. Husen Dharsey, the goods bought on 25-8-21.

Lot No. 26:—1 lot of Hampers leather.

1 lot of Ammunition boxes empty.

Lot No. 27:—1 lot of Scrap iron.

On account and at the risk of Mr. Husen Dharsey, the gods bought on 28th July, 1921

Lot No. 40:—1 lot Glue Cownpore.

On account and at the risk of Shivji Valji the goods bought on 11/8/21.

Lot No. 5—1 lot suletahs.

On account and at the risk of Mr. Kamroodin Kaderbhoy the goods bought on 11-8-21

Lot No. 7:—1 lot Suletahs.

On account and at the risk of Mr Essufali Karimji the goods bought on 11-8-21.

Lot No. 8:—1 lot suletahs.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the and the balances and cash shall be paid within seven days and the goods removed within 14 days from the date of sale.

On account and at the risk of defaulting purchaser Mr. Jeewajee Saloobho ythe goods bought on 15-7-1921 and 25-8-21. respectively.

Abou t330 cwts Pig Lead Not No. 16:- The balance of the Waterproof bags.

SALE OF ABOUT 10,000 CASES TIN SHEETS BY ORDER OF THE CONTROLLER (SALES) SURPLUS GOVERNMENT STORES.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI & Co., will by order of the Controller (Sales) Surplus Government Stores and on account and at the risk of the defaulting Purchaser Mr. Jeewaji Saloobhoy who bought the goods on 22nd July 1921 sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, 15th September 1921 at 2.30 p.m. (S.T.) at Haji Bunder, Sewri.

About 10,000 cases tin sheets balance out the lot bought.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the buyers and the balances shall be paid within seven days and the goods removed within 14 days from the date of sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 18th September, 1921.

AMUSEMENTS

YET ANOTHER INDIAN MASTERPIECE FILM.

FOR THE GLOBE PATRONS!

Messrs. K. D. and BROTHERS present To-night and this Week, another Indian Mythological Drama produced by the Bharat Film Manufacturing Co.

"URVASHI"

OR

"THE NYMPH CELESTIAL."

(5 parts — 5,000 feet).

The Programme includes Further 2 Episodes (Episodes 6 and 7) of the powerful Detective Serial

"THE CARTER CASE"

Featuring Herbert Rawlinson and Craig Kennedy.

Five Shows To-day at 3; 5; 7; 9 and 10-30 p. m. (S. T.).

GLOBE CINEMA

(Sandhurst Road)

THE MAJESTIC

Girgaum Tram Terminus.

SHREE KRISHNA MAYA
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A new Kohinoor Mythological Drama.

A powerful masterpiece showing the various phases of Maya, how it sways the universe and grips sages and saints in her power. Sudama's experience of his new married life just in a twinkling of eye. The manners and customs of aboriginal tribes; their ways and days are filmed from life.

Shows at. 5-15, 7, 8-15, and 10-30.

Extra show 3-30 on Public Holidays.

Prices as Usual.

AMUSEMENTS

THE EXCELSIOR

MAURICE E. BANDMAN presents the Bandman Comedy Company

TO-NIGHT at 9-30 p. m.

Cyril Maude's great success. A comedy in 4 Acts.

"GRUMPY"

Now running at the criterion Theatre, London

Plan at Rose and Co upto 5 p. m. After 7 p. m. at the Theatre.

EXCELSIOR CINEMA

TO-DAY AT 6-30 p. m, only

AN ALL CHAPLIN PROGRAMME

AN ALL CHAPLIN PROGRAMME

Fun Fast and Furious: Unrivalled and Undiluted.

THE EMPIRE

Daily Change of Programme

A Week's Repertoire for the Holiday Week

Madan Theatres Ltd. has the honour to present

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!

Tuesday 13th September at 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

"BACK TO GOD'S COUNTRY"

Featuring the brilliant Star Nell Shipman

A Tale of Love and Villainy acted with 16 kinds of wild animals in it

Wednesday 14th September at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.

"SEALED ORDERS"

William Brady's most pretentious film feature. Featuring a galaxy of stars including Kitty Gordon.

Thursday 15th September at 4-30, and 6-30, p. m. only

"THE TRIUMPH OF VENUS"

The unanimously admitted sensation Wondrously appealing and fascinating, blending of the "Fairy Land" and "Never Never Land" for the children.

Friday 16th September at 6-30 p. m. only

"DADDY LONGLEGS"

A Mary Pickford Classic Will rock you with Laughter.

EMPIRE THEATRE

NEXT THURSDAY & FRIDAY.

September 15th & 16th at 9-30 p. m.

AUXILIARY FORCE

ALL-INDIA BOXING TOURNAMENT

RATTLING GOOD CONTESTS IN ALL THE FAVOURITE WEIGHTS BY BOXERS FROM ALL OVER INDIA

Referee ..Lt.-Col. Lavie, D. S. O.
Judges. ..Lt. Clarke, G. I. P. Bn.
Lt Foster, B. L. H.
Medical Officer...Col. Mawhiney C. B.
Timekeeper R,
C. Farrant..M. C, Sergt. Major. Latamore

The Preliminary bouts will be held at the SIR COWASJI JEHANGIR HALL From 8-30 to 12 p. m., on the 14th SEPTEMBER.

PRICES AS USUAL.

BOOKING AT ROSE & CO.

THE EMPRESS

TO-NIGHT AT 4-30 6-30; 8-15 and 10 p. m.

A Parsi Photoplay on the Bombay Screen.

"AFLATOON"

By Mr. Pherozeshah J. Marzban, M. A., The Editor of "Jame-Jamshed."

It is a side-splitting Comedy, entitled

"TEHMURAS AND TEMULJEE"

They are twin brothers, one the exact double of the other. The one is a "smart-set dressy classy swell"—the other is a hopelessly orthodox Pussyfoot! And there the fun begins!

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CHARLES HUTCHISON

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"DOUBLE ADVENTURE"

The greatest Stunt Marvel in the world! A man's fight against great odds for the love a girl and the protection of her fortune!

ASTOUNDING THRILLS! AMAZING STUNTS

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Daily 7, 8-45 & 10-30 p. m.

Saturday & Sunday at 3-30 and 5-15 p. m.

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ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW

AMUSEMENTS

TO-NIGHT AND THIS HOLIDAY WEEK!

Messrs. K D. and Brothers present Cecil B De Mille's Production in 7 parts—7,000 feet.

"Why Change Your Wife?

The First of their "Biggest Seven" Productions—A Paramount Artcraft Picture, with an all star cast including

THOMAS MEIGHAN
GLORIA SWANSON
BEBE DANIELS
(of the "Male and Female" fame)

Why Change Your Wife?

When countless pairs of ardent lovers ad into listless married folk what the reasons? Who's to blame?

The greatest question of modern life presented—and answered—in his fascinating companion picture to Cecil B Demille's "Don't Change Your Husband."

Staged with all the beauty, luxury, dramatic fire and action that in "Male and Female" captived millions.

West-End Cinema

(New Churney Road).

Five Shows to-day 3-30; 5-30; 7; 8-45; and 10-15 p. m. (S T)

Free List Entirely Suspended during this and the following Six Week.

DR. J. N. SEN, L. M. S.

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treats most successfully all obstinate and chronic cases and guarantees cure or refunds costs in case of failure. His powers wide experience. All correspondence strictly confidential Why suffer any more? Golden opportunity for sufferers from ovarian tumors, Dysmenonorhœa, steritity, Hemodrohea; urethral discharges; piles and rectal tumors, rheumatism, chronic abscesses and ulcers; hydrocele, nervous debility etc. Write for opinions of respectable men and other particulars to him. Medicines sent by V.P.P.

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BLUNT RAZORS

Resharpened bright and keen as New. As. 8 each. New Handles fitted Re. 1-0-0 each. Kropp Razors Re. 5-8. Wilkinson Crown and W. Keace Re. 5-8 All above Post Free. New Razors, Safety and [illegible]ary Blades, etc., stocked. Surgical Instruments Repaired.

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Specially manufactured to suit all Nationality and each industriait aste from Indegenous vegetable dry products.

Strong and Durable Easily Last One Year

Will Tread all Restricted area keeps well on Hilly Tracts largely in use all over India Burma and Ceylon.

Prices:—Shoe and Slipper Re. 1-4 and Re. 2-0 in all sizes Postage and Packing free

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Dr. Chas. De Grath's ELECTRIC OIL

"KING OF PAIN"

A prowerful medicinal liniment, a prompt and vigorous pain reliever. It never fails to relieve Rheumatism, Gout Sciatica, Pains in the Limbs, Lumbago Backache, Cramps and Muscular Pains in any part of the body.

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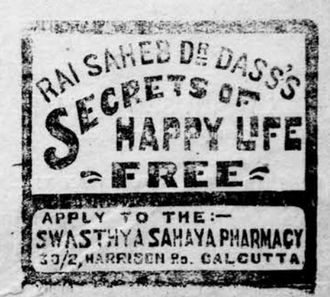
of & 3 Binfield's Lane. Calcutta, and Chemists in India.



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Our World-renowned ATANK NIGRAH PILLS are the greatest Friend of Students as they sharpen the memory, refill the empty brain, impart fresh vigour and give tone to the entire system.

A TIN WITH 32 PILLS
Costs only a Rupee.

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FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY
THE

Royal Yakuti

This Yakuti or life giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has wonderful properties of increasing virile power and it rectifies urinary disorders. In fact it makes man a man. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities not only by our Rajas, Maharajas Nawabs and many of the nobility, aristocracy and gentry in this country; but it is greatly patronized by people in all countries of Europe, America, Asia and Africa. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We recommend it especially to those persons who require to tone the nervous system to strengthen the body, refresh the memory and to guard against debility. Suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the Ayurvedic medicines. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It replaces lost power and it juvenates the enaciated and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires. It is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills. Rupees ten only. Dr. KALIDAS MOTIRAM.—RAJKOT (Kathiawar), (India).

Telephone Message

John—Hallo !

Harry—The Cricket Season has commenced

J.—Yes

H.—Is your kit all right ?

J.—No. There are some odds that I want to buy, but can't decide where to buy.

H.—Have you tried DODHY & SONS ? Kanta Terrace, at Kalbadevi Road. They have just unpacked large consignments of English Cricket Bats, Balls, and Leg guards, etc., and also there own FACTORY made goods. Let us go there this afternoon. They are the BEST and CHEAPEST

J.—Do they undertake REPAIR also ?

H.—Yes. They do, and do it VERY NICELY, and their CHARGES ARE MODERATE. I had my hat repaired from them

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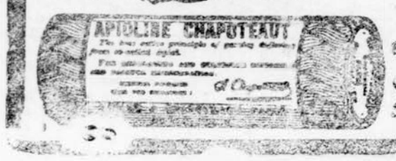
LADIES SAFE REMEDY for functional troubles, delay, pain and those irregularities peculiar to the sex.



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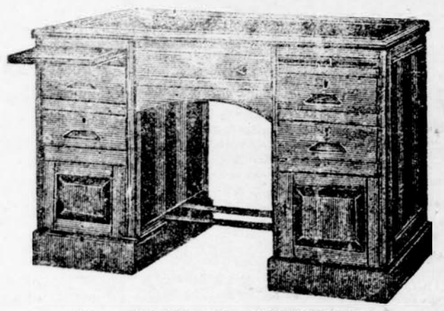

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Rs. 175-0 COMPLETE.

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Miraculously all ACHES from head to foot. Neuralgia, Acidity, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Dysentry, Diarrhœa, Constipation, Flatulence, Fevers, Gout, Rheumatism, Cholera, Plague, Sea-Sickness, Pneumonia, Cattarh, Bronchitis. Headache, Hemicrania Nausea, Vomitting, Burns and Scalds, Wounds, Cuts, Hurts, Wring-worm, Scabies Boils and Bruises, etc., by external or internal use as the case may be. Entirely harmless ; no Poison.

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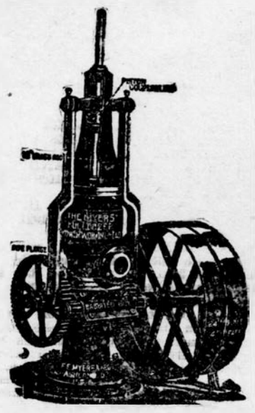

Latest improved type for shallow and deep wells upto 200 feet depth. Also a large stock of Pumps, worked by hands, bullock and electric power. Highly approved and patronized by Government & States. Besides ploughs, crushers, manure, hand grinding mills, porch swings etc.

Can be had of us. Ask for Catalogue.

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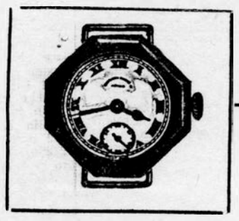
WATCHES of APPEARANCE



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Leucoderma or White Skin does not easily change colour and the so-called unscientific oills and oils only aggravate. But Behar Chemical Works proudly declare that to-day they are able to place before the public Scientific remedies after laborious provings and tremendous expenses—remedies that are non-irritant, non mercurial, i, e, totally harmless drugs producing no reaction. These remove rapidly the white patches by supplying natural pigments and expelling all impurities from the blood. Whatever the nature of the disease, hereditary, venereal poison or any other known and unknown source of infection, chronic or acute cases' all skin eruptions due to deficiency of colouring matter or mercurial poisoning—all cases are cured by our specifics both internal and external uses at Rs. 10 per set, Postage 8 as. Writes Mr. B. Sinha from Port Blair :—The medicines for the white patches were used on my son and the patient got too much benefit from its effects and ultimately cured—a wonderful thing for the Leucoderma in the world which you are selling at such a cheap rate for the public. If it was sold at Rs. 50 instead of at Rs. 10 it would have been very cheap. Mr. Sayed Sahabuddin, Collector's office, Anantapur, Madras, Writes—I went to the Medical officer again on 7.7.21 and he examined me. He told that the medicine is giving effect and he advised me to continue the same medicine for two months more, so I request you to send me the medicine at lest for 60 days per return of post.

Leprosy whether Tubercular, Nodular Lepra Maculo Anæsthetica or Smooth Leprosy or mixed or para Leprosy—all the known varieties are promptly checked, and cured by our Scientific remedies including internal icinesmed and external drugs (application fumigationand bath) which cost Rs. 15. per full set. Detailed information in Literature sent free to all

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NO WATER INJECTION

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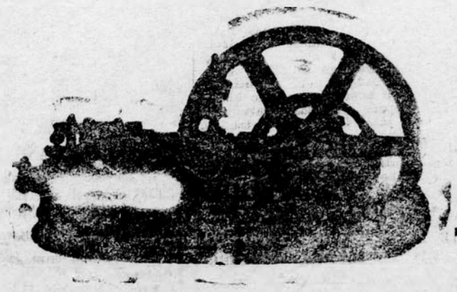

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THE "ROYAL" FIRE EXTINGUISHERS have already been the means of saving many a life

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Marble Bust of Lok. Tilak Mahatma Gandhi and Rabindranath Tagore.

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Similar busts of other Eminent men of India will be available at the Studio.

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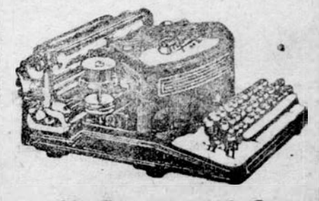

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BOMBAY

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WANTED—A SENIOR COMPOUNDER. Apply personally with copies of testimonials to WILLIAM & Co., near J. J. Hospital, Byculla, Bombay.
A R1316

WANTED—A FRENCH TEACHER, one with English Honours will be preferred. Apply personally to PRINCIPAL G. T. High School, Kalbadevi, Bombay.
A R1324

WANTED—AGENTS for to sell the products of the Venus Chemical & Drugs Manufacturing Company, Kapadwanj Pay Rs. 30 to Rs. 100 plus commission. Apply to the MANAGER.
A C 10701

WANTED.—Influential BROKERS and AGENTS for a very large Paint, Varnish, Oil and Marine Stores Business. Apply Box No. 7189, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R1315

WANTED—AGENTS on Liberal Commission to sell SHARES of prospective Lime Business. Apply enclosing one anna stamp to:—THE PIONEER ENTERPRISERS Sylhet, Assam.
C10264

WANTED—Intelligent CLERKS, knowing accounts, also English and Gujarati. One having experience of motor line will be preferred. Call between 2 and 5 p.m. at the CITY MOTOR CAR Co., Lamington Road, Bombay.
A R1321

WANTED—Applications for the Secretaryship of a known Weaving Mill Co. in Bombay. Salary according to qualifications. Apply sharp with copies of testimonials stating lowest terms required to Box No. 7091, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A C1115

WANTED.—An energetic and expert WEAVING MASTER of long experience for the Ahmedabad Spinning and Weaving Co., Limited, Ahmedabad. Must have previous experience of Indian mills. Apply with testimonials to RUNCHHODLAL CHHOTALAL and Co., Shahpur, Ahmedabad with the salary expected.
A C10771

WANTED—Few influential TRAVELLING AGENTS on a monthly pay of Rs. 100 and Commission for U. P. Punjab and Bombay Presidency for our coal and oil mills department. Please apply by letter either to the MANAGING AGENTS at No. 6, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta, or to our representative Mr. K. MUKERJEE, New Sarder Asram, Sitaram Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort Bombay.
C10756

WANTED.—Qualified OVERSEERS, SUB-OVERSEERS and TIME-KEEPERS with experience of Railway and Building Constructions. Apply to undersigned immediately with copies of testimonials stating salary (consolidated) expected and time of joining, if selected. SUPERINTENDENT ENGINEER Power House Division. The Tata Power Coy. Ltd., Camp Roha. Dt., Kolaba, Roha, 7th September, 1921.
A C10804

WANTED.—A SUPERINTENDENT to take charge of the Municipal Fire Brigade Lahore. Must be a thorough Mechanic with sufficient experience of repairing and maintaining Motor and Steam Fire Engines in good running order and with an upto date knowledge of the use and nature of modern fire extinguishing appliances. Salary Rs. 250-25-300 p.m. with free quarters and benifit of Municipal Provident fund. Post is a permanent on 6 month's probation. Applications with copies of testimonials stating age, qualifications and experience should reach the undersigned not later than the 19th September, 1921. (Sd.) MOHAMMAD ISHAQ KHAN, Municipal Engineer.
A C10805

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—SOLE AGENCY WORKS of some good firm by an energetic, young Indian, well-up in business, proceeding to America. Apply sharp Box No. 7045, Advt Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B

WANTED—SITUATION by an expert Carder and Spinner, having a long experience of 22 years, both practically and theoretically—highest references. Willing to join in a local or an up-country Mill. Please apply to Box No. 7187, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R1312

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

BALLARD ESTATE—Ground floor, suitable for show rooms and offices on upper floors in one of the best situated buildings with an all sea frontage on Ballard Road opposite Ballard Bunder near Mole Station entrance in AMARCHAND BUILDING are to let immediately in parts or whole floor at revised rents. For particulars apply to the owner on the premises in writing or personally daily between 12-30 p.m. and 1-30 p.m. and p.m. and 6 p.m.
CR1239

TO LET—Newly puces built big GODOWNS at Homjee Hall, Mazagon Road. Apply owner there.
C R1301

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY to sell the copyrights of five unpublished, highly appreciated, political, economic and Dharmic books with introductions by distinguished leaders of India. For full particulars apply sharp to PT. MADAN MOHAN, Gobind-Nivas, Gawalmandi, Lahore.
R1313

EDUCATIONAL.

A BOON TO STUDENT—Jamrat-I-Ishaat-i-Islam has started a Muslim Hostel at 33, Sutor St., Jacob Circle, (Back of Byculla Club) where accommodation is provided at a nominal monthly fee of Rs. 8 p.m. No free for the current month will be charged from students who have already payed fees for the month of September in other Hostel. Religious instructions free. Apply sharp to avoid disappointment to THE SUPERINTENDENT, The Muslim Hostel, 33, Sutort St., Jacob Circle.
M R1322

FLOWERS, SEEDS, Etc.

LOOK FRESHEST GUARANTEED—12 packets Flower seeds Rs. 2; 12 packets English vegetable seeds Rs. 2; 12 packets Indian vegetable seeds Rs. 2; 12 plants young Roses varieties Rs. 6; 12 plants young Crotons Rs. 6; 12 grefted mango plant Rs. 12. Price list free on application M. DEVAPPA & SON, Florists & Seedsmen, BANGALORE CITY.
D16077

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE.

PIANO, Excellent condition, reasonable offer. Also Pianola, Table, Fan, see:—MISS S. D. PUNVELIWALLA, Contractor Building, Lamington Road, Grant Road.
N R1327

SPORTS.

ALL-INDIA CHAMPIONSHIP CHESS TOURNAMENT, 1921—This tournament will begin in Poona under the auspices of the Jolly Club from the 17th October, 1921. Five prizes of Rs. 300, 200, 150, 100 and 50 will be awarded in cash. Besides a championship prize of Rs. 200 will be paid to the winner of a match of 11 games to be played between the two highest scorers. The entrance fee will be Rs. 15 and must reach the Honorary Secretary on or before 5th October. Copies of Prospectus and rules or other particulars can be had from Professor V. D. Alurkar, M.A., Honorary Secretary, 602, Shanwar, Poona City.
S R1328

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

WANTED—TEAK SLEEPERS 7ft. by 10in. by 5. Apply Box No. 7159, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
T R1255

COMPLETE SATISFACTION!—Write at once for the best and cheapest handy SAFETY RAZOR for only Rs. 6 and German Thermometer only Re. 1-8 each to Gangadhar and Bhaskar Friends, Students' Booksellers and Stationers, Narayan Mansion, Girgaon Back Road, Bombay No. 4.
T 10819

AUCTION SALE.

MESSRS MEHTA & CO.

Government and G. I. P. Railway Lists

OF SPECIAL INTEREST TO CONTRACTORS, HOUSE-BUILDERS, TIMBER MERCHANTS AND FURNITURE MAKERS.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 61 TONS RANGOON TEAK SQUARES.

On SATURDAY, the 17th instant at 5 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the Sewree Bunder by order of Seth Hiralal Badrinarayan and on account and at the risk of Seth Esoofally Mahomedally.

About 61 tons Rangoon teak squares marked M. S.

AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT CAVEL STREET.

On MONDAY, the 19th September, 1921, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at the premises the undermentioned very valuable landed property under instructions from Messrs. N. C. DALAL and Co., Attorneys for the second mortgagee Mr. Lunidassing Ishvasing Laising and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Ramdas Maganlal and by virtue of and in exercise of the power of sale reserved to the said mortgagee under an Indenture dated 26th October 1920.

All that piece or parcel of land dof Fazandari tenure containing by admeasurement 217 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 606, New No. 2829, Old Survey No. 210 and New Survey No. 214 together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward No. 3652 and Street No. 19 and all which premises are situated at and on the Western side of Cavel Street Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and are bounded on or towards the East by the property of Ranchhoddas Amtha, on or towards the West by the property of Chaturbhuj Morarji and on or towards the North by the property of Alexandra Pereira and on or towards the South by the property of Kandas Manchharam

Further particulars and conditions of sale can be had of Messrs. N. C. Dalal and Co., Attorneys for the said Mortgagee at their office No. 1, Ash Lane, Fort, or of the undersigned

AUCTION SALE of unclaimed luggage and parcels at Victoria Terminus G. I. P. Railway.

Under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Co., and in accordance with sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railway Act No. IX of 1890, Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 26th TUESDAY, the 27th and WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the above address the following unclaimed luggage and parcels consisting of bales of cotton piece-goods, one big case of machinery, one billiard table slate, 14 motor car wheels, trousers, presses, iron pipes, colour, 1 case gas mandles, iron shaftings, iron folding cot, iron hose pipe, copper boiler, 1 case brushes, shoes, beads, twist, kitbags saddlery, hair oils, bicycles, glass bangles, one Remington typewriter case, slate pencils, one zinc block, 1 case leather, slippers, one case stationery, 2 bundles canvas, jute, boxes and trunks, grain, ghee, old umbrellas, namar cots, old clothing and various other articles.

Cash will be required at the time of sale and the goods to be removed at the same time.

OF SPECIAL INTEREST TO CONTRACTORS, HOUSE-BUILDERS, TIMBER MERCHANTS AND FURNITURE MAKERS.

AUCTION SALE of about 200 tons Moulmein teak squares.

On SATURDAY, the 17th instant at 5 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Auction at the Sewree Bunder by order of Seth Bhagwandas Netram and on account and at the risk of the concerned constituent.

About 200 tons Moulmein teak squares above 10 feet.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers

Bombay, 13th September, 1921.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

182, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE THEATRICAL, DRESSES ORNAMENTS FURNITURE, SAFE, ETC., TOGETHER WITH ITS GOODWILL AND RIGHT OF OCCUPANCY OF THE SHOP AT BHULESHWAR.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos Esq., Receiver in suit No. 2333 of 1921 (Dullabhji vs. Nagji.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will on FRIDAY, the 16th inst. sell by Public auction at 3 p. m. (S.T.) on the shop at Bhuleshwar opposite the Punah Maakhi temple, the following:—

All the Theatrical goods of the shop together with its furniture, safe etc.

The theatrical goods consists of rich valuable velvet and gold and silver embroidered dresses rich scenaries, purdas false ornaments such as pearls, rubies, diamonds and emeralds, laces, stockings, slippers, boots, pugrees, whigs, kindergarten outfits also show cases, cupboards, mirrors, chains, clocks, safes, tables, carpets etc. etc.

The above will be sold in one lot only.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF YARN.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant, sell by Public Auction at Pydhowni Tamba Kanta opposite Hanuman's Temple at 1 p.m. (S.T.) by order of Messrs Sorabji Hormazshaw Joshi and Co. of Surat and on account and risk of the following merchants.

On account and risk of Messrs. Jafferji Mulla Hosanbhai of Nagdevi Street.

2 cases of English bleached sewings No. 2/28s, in each 300 lbs. Bundles guaranteed to weigh 10 lbs in grey.

On account and risk of Messrs. Manecklal Choonilal and Co. of Abdulrehman Street.

2 cases of English Bleached Sewing No. 2/28s. yarn in each 300 lbs. Bundles guaranteed to weigh 10 lbs. in grey.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE of shell marble papers, fine enamel papers, Clemark popular sets, clock and oil stores, bolts and nuts, razors, shoewares, etc., etc.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 17th instant, sell by Public Auction at their Rooms at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), by order of the offices and bank concerned and on account and risk of the concerned the following:—

10 cases shell marble paper size 13½ by 17, blue, velvet, dark green, brown and light green, about 400 reams (made in Belgium).

16 cases flint enamel paper, size 13½ by 16½, green, pink, black, scarlet, purple, orange and yellow in all about 698 reams.

1 parcel containing 1 dozen razors Clemark popular sets 7 blades.

1 case containing clocks and oil stores.

2 bales shoeware ex s. s. "Graz."

1 case iron bolts and nuts.

On account and risk of Mr. B. S. Rao:—

1 diamond rose earring.

By order of Commissioner of Police, Bombay:—

1 rifle with case.

1 gun with case.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 17th day of September, 1921, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, one iron safe on stand, etc.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

1 second-hand rubber-tyred canoe victoria in good order.

1 second-hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram.

1 second-hand rubber tyred vis-a-vis in good order.

1 grey arab horse quiet in harness.

1 rubber tyred landaulette.

1 bay waler horse.

1 motor cycle of Douglas make.

3 motor trollies each 40 H.P. 4-cylinder and 5 tons capacity worked by kerosine oil or petrol in good running order.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BUILDING PLOTS AT SANDHURST ROAD EAST ESTATE SUITABLE FOR CINEMA HALL OR THEATRE.

Under instructions from the Trustees of the Bombay Improvement Trust Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on WEDNESDAY, the 5th October, 1921, sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on plots Nos. 3 and 4 at Sandhurst Road, the following:—Plots for a period of 999 years.

LOT NO 1.—A very valuable Building Site known as plot No. 3 Sandhurst Road East Estate having a frontage of 60 ft. to Sandhurst Road and containing on area of 639 square yards.

LOT NO. 2.—A valuable corner Site known as Plot No. 4 Sandhurst Road, East Estate having a frontage of about 54 ft. to Sandhurst Road and a return frontage of about 129 ft. to 1st Pathan St. and containing on area of about 776 sq. yds,

Note:—Lots one and two will first be offered together as one lot and if not so let will be offered separately. In the event of the two plots being let together the Board will be willing to consider any reasonable rearrangement of the building area as shown on the plan provided that (a) the open spaces on the East of plot three and on the North of plots three and four are not altered. (b) the 63½ deg. rule is strictly observed and (c) the total area proposed to be built upon does not exceed that surrounded by Yellow lines on the plan.

Subject to the sanction of the Municipal Commissioner and of the Commissioner of Police being obtained the Board will not object to a well designed and properly constructed Cinema Hall or to a Theatre being erected on the two plots if let together.

LOT NO. 3.—A valuable plot of Building land known as Plot No. 26 Sandhurst Road East Estate having a frontage of about 85 ft. to Dharamsey Street containing an area of about 576 sq. yards

Shops and godowns will be allowed to be built on these plots and Nahanis will also be allowed in the Rooms

For further particulars and conditions of sale and plans and agreement of sale apply to the Board of Estate Agent at Improvement Trust Office or to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 13th September, 1921.

ASTHMA

RADICAL AND SURE CURE.

Of 24 years fame all over the world.
THE OUDH TIMES DAILY PAPER, LUCKNOW.

Wednesday November, 8, 1899, Page 8.

A marvellous cure for Asthma has been discovered, and is being practised by a gentleman at Benares with great success. He treats Asthma patients coming to him GRATIS and has permanently cured many painful cases. Those who are aware of the distressing effects of this fearful disease will hail the discovery of this curative treatment with gratification.

The name of the gentleman is—

J. P. RAY.

NOTE J. P. RAY is alive. This is the best time for taking the specific.

Present address:—

J. P. RAY, K. P. RAY, & Benares City.

COMMERCIAL

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

Liverpool 9th September, 1921

		Sales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool,		15,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		—
" " Sales of East Indian		250
" " Imports		—
EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES:—		
Egyptian F. G. F. Spot		13 0
Sakels		21 50
New York, 11 a.m.	Oct.	18 73
As known in Liverpool at closing time.	Jan.	18 90
	Mar.	8 06
New Orleans 10 a.m.	Oct.	18 40
	Jan.	18 04

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, 9th September, 1921

	Ad-days Prices
Sept.	—
Oct.	12 04
Nov.	—
Dec.	14 53
Jan.	14 39
Feb.	—
Mar.	12 20
April	—
May	12 07
June	—
July	11 83
Aug.	—

EGYPTIAN FUTURES,

Nov.	20 15
Jan.	20 00
Mar.	20 3

CLOSING PRICES

Liverpool, 9th September, 1921.

Months	Ad-days Prices
September	14 43
October	12 43
November	12 40
December	12 36
January	12 26
February	12 10
March	14 00
April	11 00
May	14 04
June	11 07
July	14 84
August	11 88

Tone:—Barely Steady.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, 9th September, 1921.

Months	Ad-days Prices
Sept.	20 30
Oct.	20 37
Nov.	20 40
Dec.	20 43
Jan.	20 55
Feb.	20 55
Mar.	20 60

Manchester unsettled scattered sales yarns irregular.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, 9th September, 1921.

M. G. Bengal, Good		7.85
" " Fully Good		8 40
" " Fine		8 85
" " No. 1 Oomra, Good		9 60
" " " Fully Good		10 05
" " " Fine		10 25
M.G. Broach, Good		11 30
" " Fully Good		11.45
" " Fine		11.80
" Scinde, Good		7.75
" " Fully Good		8 25
" " Fine		8 63

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York 10th Sept, 1921.

Today's Receipts at all U. S. Ports		21,000
Exports to Great Britain		—
to Continent		8,000
Futures at New York	Oct.	20 75
	Jan.	20 45
	Mar.	20.00
Spot Cotton at New York		21.10
Spot Cotton at New Orleans		20 25
Tone—of spot Cotton—		
Futures at New Orleans	Oct.	20 25
	January	20 00
Fair Rio Coffee (No 7 quality		7 15/16
Demand Bills		3.73,50
60 day Commercial Bars U S mined		99 1/8
Do Foreign		64 1/8

MONEY MARKET.

London, 10th September, 1921.

Rates 5%	86 1/2
Bar Silver Spot	9
" 3 months hence	38 5/8

Steady Tone of Silver:—India buying Steady.

Bar Gold (per oz)	—
Interest day to day loans	2 3/4
" 7 day Market loans	3 3/4
Discount Bank of England Rate p/a, since 21st July 1921.	6 1/2

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON

Sept. 12.

In accordance with 119 paints reported higher in New York futures to-day the Marwari Bazar opened firm at Rs. 512½ for Fully Good M.G. Broach April/May, and steadily advanced till Rs. 520. It then declined till Rs. 514 the rate at 3 p.m. being Rs. 515. The Bazar finally closed at Rs. 517. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 518 and after touching Rs. 517½ closed at Rs. 520½ Fine M.G. Oomera, December/January opened at Rs. 461 and advanced till Rs. 466. Fine M.G. Oomra September opened at Rs. 494 and advanced till Rs. 497 F.G. Bengal December/January was quoted at Rs. 401 while for September it was quoted at Rs. 865.

Our market for ready cotton was closed on Friday and Saturday. It opens strong owing to continued advances of Home markets.

Our markets are closed to-morrow on account of Mohorrum.

No reports will be issued to-morrow.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

Bombay, 12th Sept. 1921.

New Fully Good Broach April-May,		520 1/2
Fully Good Bengal, September	—	374
Fine Oomra's,—September	—	498
" " Dec.-Jany.	—	465

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, 12th Sept. 1921.

F. G. Broach	April-May,	515
Fully Good Bengal September	—	360
Fine Oomra's	— September.	495
" "	Dec -Jany. —	463

SPOT QUOTATION.

Bombay, 12th Sept. 1921

Description	Super-Fine	F. Good				
M. G. Bengal and Sind	Punjab		385	370	355	—
M. G. Oomra's	No. 4	495	485	435	—	—
M.G. Central P.	No. 1	526	515	495	—	—
M.G. Central P.	No. 2	510	500	480	—	—
M.G. Broach	—	—	470	460	445	—
Southern 7	—	—	—	455	445	435

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m on 7th September 1921

Cotton	5292	Bales.
Wheat	3070	Qrs.
Linseed	5210	"
Rapeseed	494	"
Gingellyseed	818	"
Copyseed	1163	"
Groundnuts	248	"
Castorseed	682	"
Rice	3648	"
Myrabollams	293	"
Cottonseed	1040	"
Mowrasseed	Nil.	"
Gram	31	"
Jawas	Nil	"
Kaoor	Nil	"
Barley	41	"
Sugar	79	"
Coal	385 Tons.	

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay 12th Sept. 1921.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1-4 11/16
Bank Demand	1 4 28/34
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s	1-5 3/16
Fcs. Demand	330
American Dollars	389
Honkong Dollars	199
Shanghai	277
Japan	186
Singapore	187

Market — Steady.

THE METAL MERCHANTS CO.

Issued rates for Brass and Copper

Daily Quotations.

12th Sept. 1921.

	Per Maund.	Rs.	a.	p.
Brass	3/4	78	0	0
Do.	1	78	0	0
Do.	1 1/4	78	0	0
Do.	1 1/2	78	0	0
Do.	1 3/4	82	0	0
Do.	2	82	0	0

COPPER RATES.

Bombay, 12th Sept. 1921.

	per Maund.	Rs.	a.	p.
Copper	3/4	82	0	0
Do.	1	82	0	0
Do.	1 1/4	83	0	0
Do.	1 1/2	83	0	0
Do.	1 3/4	83	0	0
Do.	2	83	0	0
Japanese Copper Bolts	—	not		
Patch sets joint	—	43	0	0
Copper English Bolts	—	89	0	0
Brass Bolts	—	38	0	0
Lead	—	47	0	0

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The Bombay Wheat and Seeds Daily Quotations

Bazaar Rates.

6-0 p.m. 12th September 1921 Bazaar Terms.

Ready	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	88	0	0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70 30	85	0	0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	90	0	0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	12	12	0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	13	8	0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	14	4	0
Linseed, Brown Bold	15	4	0
Linseed, Brown Thin	14	4	0
Teaseed, White 88-16	85	0	0
Teaseed, Gejar 75-25	80	0	0
Teaseed, Black	70	0	0
Teaseed, Gajar 50-50	75	0	0
Poppyseed, White	15	12	0
Groundnuts	89	0	0
Jawa	82	0	0
Mowraseed	8	8	0
Castorseed	56	0	0
Forward	**Rs.**	**a.**	**p.**
Wheat April-May	10	6	0
Linseed May	15	14	0
wheat September	11	8	0
Linseeds September	17	1	0
Cotton Seeds ready delivery	48	0	0

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

BOMBAY, Sept. 12.

BULLION.

Bars gold ready Rs. 29/12/0
Bars gold forward Rs. 29/12/0
Bars silver ready Rs. 95/13/0
Bars silver 1st settlement Rs. 95/13/0
Bars silver 2nd settlement Rs. 95/8/0

EXCHANGE.

On London, Bank's selling T T 1/4 3/4
On London, Bank's selling D D 1/4-25/32
On London, Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/5-3/16
On London, Bank's buying T T 1/4-13/16
On London, Bank's buying D D 1/4-7/8
Tone of Exchange. Steady.
On Paris, Bank's selling D D Frcs 341
On Paris, Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs 361
On Paris, Bank's buying D D Frcs 351
On Japan, Bank's selling T T Rs. 185
On Japan, Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 178
On Hongkong, Bank's selling D D Rs. 199
On Shanghai, Bank's selling D D Rs. 277
On Singapore, Bank's selling D D Rs. 167
On New York, Bank's selling D D Rs. 389
London silver ready. 39 d.
London silver forward 38-5/8 d. Steady.
Tone of silver. India bought.
American Cross rate. 2.73
Paris Cross rate. 21.70
Italian Cross rate. 86.93
Belgium Cross rate. 51
German Cross rate. Mrks. 373

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 84
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1922 100-10
4 per cent Conversion Loan 76
4 per cent Terminable Loan 97
3½ per cent Paper 59/8
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 63
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 5
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 61
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 65
6 per cent Municipal due 1920/49 96 1974 65

The share market was closed today.

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 12,

The monsoon has been active in Gangetic plain. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Bengal Chota Nagpur, Bihar, east of United Provinces. east of Central India north of Hyderabad and local in the Bay Island, also in Orissa, west of United Provinces, Gujarat, west of Central Provinces, Konkan, Coorg, southeast of Madras. A few falls occurred in Upper Burma, east of Central Provinces, north of Madras coast.

Chief amounts:—Port Blair one and half inches, Tavoy one, Cherrapunji three, Mymensingh two, Bogra four, Lalpaiguri one and half, Balasore one, Purnea three, Darbhanga four, Naya Dumka two, Gorakhpur one, Benares and Lucknow one and half, Jhansi one, Mount Abu one and half, Parbhani and Nizamabad three quarters.

Forecast:—Increase in west of United Provinces and north Madras coast.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hrs to 8 a.m. of 1921.	Total since 1st June 1921.	June 1st to Sept. 12th. 1919.	1920.
			In. Cs.	In. Cs.
Colaba (Observatory)	0	6 76	34 59	26 38
Fort (St. Gs. Hpl.)	0	14 79	12 66	35 43
Esplanade (Gok. Hospital	0	12 72	18 62	30 42
Byculla (J. J. Hp.)	0	04 77	72 70	61 2
Lamp & Co. (Observatory)				53

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 12th September 1921, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear at Multan and Lahore, heavily clouded at Delhi and lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess at Delhi. Day temperature is higher than usual at Rawalpindi and Ambala; night temperature is above normal at Lahore.

The United Provinces.—Rainfall has been local; Jhansi reports 1.05 in. Cawnpore 0.24 in. and Allahabad 0.26 in. Skies are moderately clouded and at Allahabad humidity is in excess and day temperature slightly lower than usual.

Sind and Rajputana.—Mount Abu reports 1.66 in. of rain. Skies are clear in upper Sind and North Rajputana and moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess at Karachi and day temperature is lower than usual in South and Central Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rainfall has been nearly general in North Gujarat and a few falls have occurred in Kathiawar. Rajkot reports 0.45 in. Ahmedabad 0.60 in. and Deesa 0.22 in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded and humidity is nearly normal or in excess. Day temperature is lower than usual at most stations.

The Central Provinces.—Hoshangabad and Raipur report 0.11 in. and 0.40 in. of rain respectively. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded and at Khandwa and Raipur day temperature is lower than usual.

The Konkan.—Ratnagiri reports 0.19 in. of rain. Skies are moderately clouded and humidity and temperature are nearly normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Nizamabad reports 0.69 in. of rain. Skies are moderately clouded and humidity is nearly normal or in defect. Day temperature is higher than usual in Hyderabad and the South Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—There has been nearly general rain in North Gujarat and on the South Coromandel coast and local rain in the United Provinces. A few falls have occurred in the Konkan, Hyderabad Kathiawar, the Central Provinces and South-West Rajputana. Mount Abu and Jhansi are the only two stations which have recorded rain exceeding an inch, the amounts reported being 1.66 in. and 1.05 in. respectively. Day temperature is below normal in and about North Gujarat but above it in and about Hyderabad.

Forecast.—No large change is likely.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 11th September 1921.

The monsoon has been active except in North-West India and the Deccan. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Bengal, Bihar, the East Central Provinces, and on the North Madras coast and local in Upper Burma, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, the East United Provinces, Gujarat, Central India, the West Central Provinces, Mysore, South-East Madras and the Madras Deccan. A few falls have also occurred in the West United Provinces, the East and the North Punjab and East Rajputana.

Chief amounts not already shown in the Bombay report are: Tavoy two inches; Moulmein three; Akyab ten; Dibrugarh, Dhubri three; Sibsagar one; Silchar, Bogra, Dinajpur one and a half; Jalpaiguri, Darjiling three; Ranchi two; Patna, Lucknow three; Ludhiana one and a half; and Nellore five.

SUN MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Still.
		h. m.	ft. in.
Sunday —	18th Sept.	m11 50	27 6

LOW WATER

Day of Week	Day of Month	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Still.
		h m	ft. in.
Sunday —	18th Sept	m5 32	17 0
		5 59a	16 4

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Muharrum: Mahomedan Holiday. Banks closed. (All local Post offices to work as on Sundays).
Cricket match:—Hindu Gymkhana v. Elphinstone Cricket Club.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14.

Mails for S. Settlements, China and Japan per s.s. "Tara" close at 6-30 p.m.
Boxing at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall.

THURSDAY, Sept. 15.

Cricket Match:—Hindu Gymkhana v. Gaud Saraswat Cricket Club.
Khordad Sal: Parsi Holiday: Banks closed
Boxing at the Empire Theatre, 8-30 p.m.

RAILWAY TIMINGS.

G. I. P. TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departures of the principal mail and express trains at and from Victoria Terminus station daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	17 0	12 30
Calcutt Mail via Jubbulpore)	13 15	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	7 50	18 30
Madras Mail	3 40	21 15
Poona Mail	11 30	14 45
Inter. & 3rd Poona Express	12 5	14 16
Poona Express	19 40	7 55
Delhi & Lucknow Express	9 0	22 0

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departures of the principal mail and express trains at and from Colaba station Daily Standard Time is given in all cases:—

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Bombay-Peshgwar Mail	14 0	18 0
Gujarat Mail	11 10	20 20
Kathiawar Express	7 45	20 45
Fast Passenger	21 30	7 12

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

MALCHERKAR—Dowlatrao Ramkrishna, died at his residence near Kennedy Bridge on Sunday, 11th instant, Father of Mrs. Bhanumati G. Turkhud and Miss Taramati. (English papers please copy).

BENGALI UNION.

A social gathering will be held at the Hall of the Union this evening at 6-30 p.m. All Bengalees are welcome to attend.

BYCULLA CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

An urgent meeting of the Managing Committee of the E Ward will be held on Thursday the 15th instant at 72 Apollo Street at 6-15 p.m.

GANESH UTSAVA.

Mr. Divekar Shastri of Wai will deliver a lecture at Jagannath's Chawl, Panaswadi under the auspices of the Dharmaikya Sanvarakshak Sandha tomorrow (Wednesday) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.).

"ONAM" CELEBRATION.

The Malabar Association, Bombay, has arranged to celebrate this year's "Onam" at the Servants of India Society's Hall, Sandhurst Road, Bombay at 4 p.m. on Thursday the 15th instant.

BRAHMIN SABHA GANESH UTSAV.

Under the auspices of the above Sabha a public lecture will be delivered by Mr. J. S. Karandikar B.A. LL.B. of Poona at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) today (Tuesday) at the Commercial Museum Hall Girgaum.

MRS. NAIDU'S LECTURE.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu will deliver a lecture at 6-30 p.m. and Mr. J. S. Karandikar at 9 p.m. today (Tuesday) of Poona before the Sarvajanik Ganpati of the Shastri Hall, at Grant Road.

BHARAT BANDHU SAMAJ.

Under the auspices of the Bharat Bandhu Samaj, Mr. Krishnarao Arjun Kelusker will deliver an address on "Purity of Mind and Absolution" in Marathi in Shree Vankeshwar Steam Press in Khambatta Lane, Khetwadi, at 9 p.m. today (Tuesday). Seth Damodar Savalram Yande will preside on the occasion.

PRINCELY DONATION FOR HEALTH CULTURE

The Honorary Secretaries to the Zoroastrian Physical Culture and Health League ask us to announce that Mr. Manockjee Rustomjee Dinshaw Petit has made a donation of Rs. 10,000 to the League.

CITY MORTALITY.

The total mortality of the city on the 11th of September was 141 as compared with 122 of the corresponding day of last year. One attack and one death from plague and two deaths from Influenza were recorded.

SUPERINTENDENT TO RECEIVE MASS.

The Catholic Staff of the Secretariat and the Offices of the Private Secretary, the Military Secretary, the Accountant-General and the Stamp will offer their annual Thanksgiving mass on Thursday the 15th instant at 5 a.m. at the Shrine of Our Lady of the Mount, Bandra Hill.

HELTH OF BOMBAY.

The total mortality during the 37th week of 1921 was 898 which was 35 less than in the preceding week, the death-rate registered was 47.67. The figures for the 37th week of 1920 were mortality 941 and deathrate 49.95; those for the week during the preceding quinquennium (1916-1920) were mortality 845 and deathrate 44.75. The above rates are calculated on the Census population for 1911. Calculated on the Census population for 1921, the deathraze in the 37 week would have been 39.81.

The number of deaths from Influenza during the week was 15 and that from diseases of the Respiratory System 33 against 16 and 387 respectively in the preceding week. One notification of Influenzal Pneumonia was received during the week. Of the total deaths, 224 were among infants under one year of age, 32 deaths occurred among recent arrivals from the mofussil who at the time of their death had resided for less than 10 days in the City.

Cholera caused 6 attacks and 4 deaths; smallpox caused 4 attacks and 2 deaths; and Plague caused 5 attacks and 5 deaths.

The number of live births registered during the week was 892 against 867 in the 37th week of 1920 and 413 the quinquennial average for the corresponding week in the five years (1916-1920.)

POLICE HIGHHANDEDNESS.

POSITION OF PICKETS.

We have received from the Vigilance Sub-Committee of the Bombay Congress Committee the following notes submitted by Mr. M. W. Chaataapati regarding an insident connected with picketing:—

"On the 5th September 1921 at about 8 p.m. I saw a Liquor shop picket being marched to the Lamington Road Police Station by two police constables. I saw going along with them the Parsi liquor vendor of shop No. 22 situated at Thakurdwar Road, and I followed them. The whole party reached the Lamington Road Police Station. Just then a European Police Officer steped forward and some of those who had witnessed the incident stepped back as the police up to the said officer and informed him that I was a pleader and was there watching the interests of the pickets and the said police officer told me that he could not allow me in the police station whilst the inquiries were going on. (I was in plain Khaddar cap, a white coat and a Dhotar.) I told this European police officer that a young Hindu Gentleman who complained of having been assaulted by the Parsi Liquor vendor and others who had witnessed should be allowed to enter the police station and their statesments be taken and these persons were allowed to enter the police station. As I was standing outside the Lamington Road Police Station on the foot path the said Police Officer in a few minutes came up to me and informed me that the parties were referred to a Magistrate as the incident complained of had not been witnessed by the Police Constables.

(1) The conduct of the police constables in taking the picket to the Police Station was illegal and arbitrary for they had no right in a non-cognizable offence which they had not witnessed to take anybody to the Police Station.

(2) Further the police constables ought to have inquired on the spot the names and addresses of the persons that witnessed the incident and taken such of them as were willing to come to the police sation to the Lamington Road Police Station.

(3) The European Police Officer acted to say the least injudiciously in indiscriminately driving away a number of persons who were following the picket and the police constables.

(4) The European police officer's conduct in hustling a group of persons who were on the foot path and then asking them suddenly to clear the footpath and without giving them reasonable time to go away, arresting a person in Gandhi Cap is likely to scare away honest citizens from coming forward to give truthful evidence.

A few minutes after this the pickets came out and were going along the footpath and the European police officer of the Lamington Road police station told me that if he liked he should charge the onlookers with obstruction if they failed to go away on his asking them to do so. I replied saying there was no occassion for any such action as they were quiet and were on the footpath whereupon he said he could do it and I added that it would be very unfair etc. I then left the European police officer and joined the pickets. I had hardly moved 10-12 paces when a young Hindu in Gandhi Cap was arrested by the said police officer.

CRICKET.

AUSTRALIAN V. THORNTON'S ENGLAND ELEVEN.

DETAILS OF THE GAME

(Reuter's Telegram)

LONDON, Sept. 10.
Recd. 1 p.m., Sept. 12.

To-day was the third day of the match between the Australians and Mr. C. I. Thornton's England Eleven at Scarborough. The Englishmen, who on previous day were 119 for 6 wickets, were dismissed for 146 runs owing to the splendid bowling of Mailey and McDonald who took 6 for 56 and 4 for 51 respectively.

The Australians' second innings concluded for 162 runs, three minutes from time amidst tremendous enthusiasm.

Woolley took 5 wickets for 36 runs and the after match was over was called from the pavilion and loudly cheered.

CONGRESS PRESIDENTSHIP

MR. C. R. DAS RECOMMENDED BY 18 PCC COMMITTEES.

The Hon. General Secretary, 36th Indian National Congress, Ahmedabad, writes under date September 11:—

The final recommendations for the presidentship of the ensuing Session of the Congress at Ahmedabad are being received by the Reception Committee. Bengal, Assam, United Provinces, Ajmer-Merwara and Kerala Provincial Congress Committees, over and above the thirteen previously reported, have finally recommended Mr. C. R. Das. Out of 20 Provincial Congress Committees, 18 have sent in their final recommendation, all recommending Mr. C. R. Das.

BRASS BEADS FOR GOLD.

Before Mr. B. N. Athavle at Girgaum Police Court one Moti Ranchod (28) was charged to cheat Shanker Balkrishna by attempting to sell brass beads for gold ones.

It appears from evidence that Shanker Balkrishna was going along Bhuleshwar Market on the 7th instant at about 10 a.m. Accused followed him and asked him if he would purchase gold ornament. Shanker asked him to show it and put it in his hand. Shanker caught the gold beads by one hand and the accused by the other. The accused tried to run away but he was promptly caught by a policeman.

His Worship found the accused guilty on evidence and sentenced him to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

PROPOSED PARSI ADDRESS TO THE PRINCE.

III.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—From a careful perusal of the two previous letters on the subject, it will be clear to all your readers:—

(a) That the proposed Parsi Address to the Prince has been got up by Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy!

(b) That he endeavoured to pull it through the Board of Trustees of the Parsi Panchayat, but our protest evidently stood in his way!

(c) Then to strengthen his hands, he showed his friends and relations to get up a requisition to the Trustees supporting Sir Jamsetjee's idea of presenting an Address to the Prince!

(d) And till this requisition was adequately signed, our opposition was warded off by studied silence!

This is no doubt very clever, but scarcely creditable to the parties concerned. As promised, I will deal with the Trustees of the Parsi Panchayat:—

(1) As their very designation signifies, they are the Trustees, the trusted custodians, of huge Parsi Charity Funds.

(2) The bulk of these funds is invested in gilt-edged securities. In fact, they are perhaps the largest holders of Government Loans on this side of India.

(3) From these funds, all and sundry assistance is rendered to the needy, the suffering and the disabled.

(4) The Trustees meet periodically and transact their business regularly. As to how far these doles prove really useful is not for us to consider at this moment.

(5) The main point is this:—Have the Trustees of the Parsi Panchayat taken any lead or even a leading part in any public or political matter during the last twenty years? Have the Trustees of the Parsi Panchayat protested

(a) Against the passage of the Rowlatt Act? No!

(b) Against the imposition of the Martial Law in the Punjab? No!

(c) Against the shooting, the flogging and the crawling in the Punjab? No!

(d) Against the Indemnity Act? No!

(e) Against all the Repressive measures? No!

(f) Against the breach of pledges given by Lloyd George to Moslems of India? No!

(g) Have the Trustees in any of these cases given expression to the feeling of the Parsis? No!

(h) And have not the Parsi leaders and Parsi papers denounced these acts of omission and commission by Government? Yes.

(i) Do the Trustees still feel competent to speak in the name of the community on matters public and political?

(j) Pray, have they of recent years taken any lead in matters communal?

(k) Beyond sending a protest to Government, what have they done for the confiscation of houses pursuant to Grant Road Terminal Station Scheme? Nothing!

(l) And in connection with the acquisition of Fort North, of three fire temples, schools, etc., have the Trustees raised any protest? None!

So how do the Trustees feel entitled to be the spokesmen of the community in matters political and public, leave aside communal? It may be contended, that the Trustees will act in accordance with the requisition, they may receive from the Parsi community. Well, if that was the original idea of the Trustees, why was Sir Jamsetjee's resolution for the presentation of an Address entertained by the Trustees at the Board meeting? How is it that our protest has remained unanswered and unacknowledged? And how in the face of that protest, and under whose mandate, have the Trustees approached the Government regarding the Address? Are they not waiting for the acceptance by the Prince? And are they not working under the rose? There is such a lot to say, but I refrain for the present. It is abundantly clear from all these facts, that the bulk of the community is kept in the dark; that it is their name that is to be used by courtiers and co-operators to exhibit their power and position, and that it is the bulk, that will suffer in consequence. It must be said in all fairness that partly Sir Hormusjee Wadia and Mr. Johangir Petit, and wholly Sir Dinshaw Petit fought against the Punjab wrongs; but there they acted in their own personal capacity and not as Trustees of the Parsi Panchayat.

The Prince is coming to India at the invitation of the Government of India, will be the guest of Central and Provincial Governments and of the Indian Princes. As such, it is the bureaucracy that should present him with an Address, and not the democracy of India. That is the definite decision of the All-India Congress Committee. Any deviation by the Parsis will be so injudicious and injurious; and this I will deal with in my next letter.—Yours, etc.,

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

BARODA AGAIN.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—While writing on Baroda Prajamandal sometime back I told you Baroda never likes to lag behind either in reforms or in acts of repressions and oppressions! Baroda of late seems to have taken fancy to startle the world at intervals with its hysteric fits and everytime it displays some such fit, the world simply cries out in amazement "Brave Baroda!" Ah! but then do the Olympian Gods at Baroda care even a fig for the public opinion or even the rules of administrative moralities? It is not yet long the Baroda subjects had the most absurd and foolish order against the temperance movement and the public was very little surprised when the Baroda Government as usual came out with the gagging order against the "Baroda Vartaman" a weekly paper known for its conservative views, and a printing press in Baroda city! The State has a very few newspapers and they are not powerful organs of public opinion as they ought to be. Whereas the Government as an advanced and progressive State ought to encourage journalistic enterprises in the state and allow a full growth and development to healthy journalism, it comes out with a strong repressive measure like the one in question. This is our Progressive Baroda! And why should it lag behind when Dhrangadhra and other minor States have had their quota of repressions and oppressions? When the Government of India is thinking of removing the ban on journalism—I mean the notorious Press Act—His Highness the Gookwad's Government tries to impose upon its subjects a more rigorous executive action! All honour to Baroda! The administration of British India is run from the high hills of Simla! The Baroda Administration is at times run on a similar line—from a greater distance, say almost that of 6,000 miles! May I be allowed to make myself a little more explicit? His Highness the Maharaja's fondness for pleasure trips to the continent of Europe and America is well-known! I knew not how far the Maharaja is responsible for these repressive measures, but it is certain that they do no credit to his rule. He cannot evade the responsibility for anything that is being done in his name—even during his absence abroad should not his Highness look to the welfare of his subjects rather than leave them like a flock without a shepherd at the mercy of high-handed officials! The latest act of the Barodan bureaucracy is rather a defiance of the right to free expression of opinion, I have read the articles objected to and I find nothing in them which the Government could honestly object against!

Certain facts about the Prajamandal affairs came to my notice since I wrote my last on the subject. Some youths, thanks to their zeal, being inbued with a feeling of patriotism, came forward to convene a preliminary meeting but lo! the police is always on the alert! The persons concerned are said to have been served with a notice to submit to the police the drafts of speeches they wanted to make or not hold the meeting at all! An extraordinary procedure indeed! The result was no reputed leader attended the meeting and those who attended it dispersed after passing a resoution, without making any speeches, to the effect that the third session be held in October! But God alone knows if it will at all be brought about!

Sir, you see how in a most advanced and enlightened state under a most enlightened ruler, not only the Press but even the mouths of the people are gagged! Is it not killing all public life? It is now Sir, that I realize the full import of what the late Mr. G. M. Tripathi in his immortal work Saraswati IV puts in the mouth of his very interesting character Mr. Virrao Dhamfate:—"All is rotten to the core in these States and don't believe in this show like a Simpleton. . . . Damn our states and politics perverting all "dictates of Truths" Do they not—these native states—in the light of our recent experiences need a very drastic cure? Yours etc.,

VINOD.

PARENTS, BEWARE!

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Last Sunday evening I went to the Chowpatty seaface with my children for an hour or so. My ten-year daughter who was playing about the sands was, as she told me afterwards, followed by what looked like a Maratha *budhmash* who appeared to be after her gold bangles. I was surprised to see my daughter running to me quite frightened out of her wits and said she was being followed by a "robber." As soon as I looked in the direction in which my daughter pointed, the man whom I saw for a minute or two got himself mixed in the crowd and disappeared. This has taught me a lesson never to be forgotten, namely, not to let children out with any kind of ornaments on, and I write this for the benefit of such of the general public as make use of the Chowpatty seaface—Chowpatty Sands.—Yours, etc.

ARVEEKAY.

Bombay, Sept. 6.

MEANING OF SWARAJ.

(From a Correspondent.)

"Swaraj" is made up of two words "Swa" meaning self and "Raj" meaning Government. Now the question arises as to what is our self and what is its Government. Without going deeply into the subject it is generally understood that the self is the dweller in the body which can be likened unto a driver in a char ot. It speaks through the tongue, it sees through the eyes, it moves about with the aid of the legs, it works with the assistance of the hands and it thinks with the help of the mind. Thus self-Government means freedom for these organs in the performance of their duties i.e. the freedom of speech, the freedom of action and the freedom of thought.

When we stand in the open we see that the birds move about wherever they choose; they have the freedom to do what they like best. This freedom is given to the tiniest little ant on God's Earth. Is it, therefore, not a pity that man who is considered the best in the whole of creation should be deprived of the liberty of speech, action and thought. Is it not a fact that our brethern not in tens but in hundreds have been shut up in Jails for speaking the truth? Is it not a fact that we can not give expression to our honest thoughts and convictions in this country. We are made to dance to the tune of our rulers or exploiters and made to live as they desire. Is it not unnatural that we who can think as any man of any colour should be deprived of this boon which the whole creation including the animals is enjoying? Therefore to us Swaraj means liberty of speech, thought and action.. Great, indeed, is the power and majesty of Swaraj.

The next convocation of the Allahabad University will be held on 19th November. (A. P.)

A Lucknow message of Sept. 11th says:—A large number of people visited last night's illuminations in Shah Najaf Hussainabad and Asafuddallah Imambras, in connection with the Moharrum. Illuminations will be continued to-day. (A. P.)

A Lucknow message says:—Non-Cooperators are arranging for a public meeting here on the 25th instant to celebrate Mr. Gandhi's birthday. (A. P.)

Correspondence Summarised.

THE TAPTI VALLEY RY.:—Mr. V. L. Hajari, referring to a regulation existing on the T. V. Railway excluding the carriage of even such harmless things as ghee, shows how this regulation has led to underhand dealings by the railway staff and how the poor dealers in ghee, who find a ready market at Surat, are put to much inconveniences by the unsympathetic and greedy attitude of railway servants and urges that the regulation should be cancelled.

THE DUTY OF INDIANS:—"A Parsi" suggests that the Birthday of Mahatma Gandhi, which comes off on October 2nd, should be celebrated by the use of charkha in every home.

WANTED:—Mr. Taranch Bhattacharji of the All-India Swadeshi Agency, Ganhati, wants the address of a Company in Bombay which deals in pure Swadeshi yarn.

MORNING SCHOOLS ON SATURDAYS:—S. S. S. draws the attention of principals and headmasters of private and aided schools in Bombay to the difficulties experienced by boys residing in suburbs in attending schools in the morning hours on Saturdays owing to inconvenience of train timings and requests them to discontinue this practice and follow that of Government high schools.

THE LAW SCHOOL:—Mr. L. J. Bhatt says that more than 75 per cent of the students of the Law Schools come from the mofussil every year and for want of proper accommodation and boarding—the Law School not caring to provide a hostel even—many of them fall ill and that therefore it would be highly charitable on the part of Government to establish colleges, for instance, at Ahmedabad and Poona.

BOYCOTT OF FOREIGN GOODS:—"Zero-thirteen, suggests that in addition to the boycott of foreign cloth, British made aniline and alizarine dyes, and exchange banks with headoffices in London, also should be boycotted by every Indian.

GOVT. SURPLUS STORES:—Mr. S. K. Acharya says that the office of the controller of Sales (Govt. Surplus Stores) is manned mostly by European officers drawing high salaries and that it is desirable that Indians should be taken in proper proportion.

ARREST OF PIR BADSHA MIAN.

GOVT.'S CHALLENGE TO NEW SPIRIT.

MAULANA ABUL KALAM'S MESSAGE TO FARIDPUR.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 10.

Maulana Abul Kalam has sent the following message to the Secretary, Khilafat Committee, Faridpur:—

The Government has challenged the new spirit of the people of Bengal by arresting Pir Badshah Mian, the great spiritual leader of this province, and I hope this challenge will be accepted and the people of Bengal will soon prove by their activities that they do not hesitate to go to jail, the gates of which have been opened for one of their great spiritual leaders. The Government should remember that the ball that it is hitting to-day, has been hit many a time before, but it has always rebounded with the equal force. The manliness with which the Pir Sahib has refused to give bail is a perfect example of courage, not only for his millions of followers, but for the whole of Bengal, and every future step shall tread the self-same path. I appeal to the followers of the Pir Sahib specially, and to the people of Bengal is general, that on this occasion they should preserve absolute peace and tranquillity, but at the same time they should make such united and unconquerable efforts to reach the goal, that this new challenge of the Government receives its proper answer without the least delay.

"LOKASHAHI" EDITOR ARRESTED.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Mr. Vithal Vaman Hadap, Editor of "The Lokashahi"—a Marathi weekly of Bombay—was placed under arrest here to-day.

BOMBAY JOURNALISTS IN TROUBLE.

Before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, Mr. Cowasji Jehangir Petigara, Superintendent, C.I.D., charged V. V. Hadap and Sitaram Vishnu Lalit, Editor and Printer, respectively, of the "Lokshahi" a weekly newspaper printed in Bombay every Monday, in Marathi, with sedition under Section 124A of the I.P.C. for articles that appeared in its issue of the 27th June, 11th July, and 8th August 1921.

The case stands adjourned till the 17th instant.

ARREST OF SWAMI BHASKER TIRATH

(Associated Press.)

LUCKNOW, Sept. 12.

It is stated that Swami Bhasker Tirath was arrested at Agra, yesterday, for an alleged offence, under section 108.

Pandit Harkar Nath Misra and Khalul Zaman, of the local Congress Committee, had an interview with Mr. Ranga Iyer in the Agra Jail, on the 10th. It is stated that he has no complaint against the treatment accorded to him in jail.

VICEROY GRANTS INTERVIEWS.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Sept. 12.

H. E Viceroy granted interviews to-day to the Hon. Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas, Mr. Annamalai Chetty and Haji Ismail Seth.

Opinions of the Day.

Sir Thomas Holland's Successor.

"New India":—Sir Thomas Holland's resignation of the office of Member for Industries leaves a vacancy to be filled, and we hope that the Government of India will be influenced primarily by industrial considerations. Indians with requisite administrative and industrial experience are not lacking, and the appointment of an Indian as successor to Sir Thomas Holland would be warmly welcomed. The knowledge of Indian conditions is essential for successful administration, and an Indian will be best able to envisage the industrial future of India and make plans to ensure prosperity.

Bengal and Woman Suffrage.

The "Independent":—We are bound to declare that the refusal of the Bengal Council to grant the suffrage to the ladies is a matter of surprise. We have always been under the impression that Bengal was a highly "civilised" Province, civilised, we mean, according to the standards of the West. Anyway, Bengalees have always assured us that Bengal is always a little beyond other Provinces. There is not one thing in current political or economic experimenting, of which Bengal does not claim to have exhausted the possibilities a decade, or a generation ago. We confess therefore that Bengal's failure to do the latest and most approved thing in the matter of woman-suffrage comes to us as a shock.

Ruinous Reforms

The "I. D. News.":—The Reforms have left Bengal literally penniless. The cost of the administration has gone up tremendously and the "Reformers" attribute Bengal's penury to Lord Meston. But things cannot go on like this. Something has got to be done to keep the Government afloat—diarchy and all. Economy is out of the question. The Ministers must have their 64,000 a year each. The Members of the Executive Council won't surrender a pice—the Government won't reduce their number too—the Secretariat has got to be kept intact—in fact the entire machine must be kept going. What is to be done? The Ministers have gone to Simla ostensibly to fight out Bengal's case but hat in hand really. In the meantime, the agitator's voice has begun to be heard and ere long a powerful agitation may be set on foot. The Bengal Chamber takes the lead.

The Turkish Tragedy.

The "Servant":—But the fact remains that even if there are prospects of a Turkish rally in Anatolia, the Greeks will not be easily dislodged from the occupied Turkish territory and any final settlement which may be arrived at on the conclusion of hostilities will certainly be influenced by the claim that possession is nine-tenths of the law, so that while the Viceroy complacently assures the M. L. A.s that the chances of a satisfactory revision of the Turkish Peace terms are quite bright, it is becoming increasingly evident that the strangle-hold on Asiatic Turkey is being only tightened. It is more or less idle to seek to inquire into the reasons which have prompted the Allies to adopt an attitude of benevolent neutrality towards the Greeks; the tragedy is that the great bulwark of the Islamic faith is in danger of being cast into the dust.

The Kenya Problem.

The "Rangoon Times.":—The Indian question must also be settled amicably and immediately, for the sooner it is realised that the Indians are there to stay, and that they cannot be excluded or repatriated, the better it will be for arriving at a good understanding amongst all concerned. The world has changed in the last few years and the wisest possible statesmanship will be required in dealing with these Indian and African native problems, which must be faced and settled definitely, if there is not to be a continuance of trouble in the future. The Indians as well as the African natives are not always going to be ruled by an oligarchy of Europeans; and it is yet to be finally and convincingly proved that Kenya is a country suitable for permanent European settlement. All in good time a population of Indian and African native producers will, quite conceivably, be capable of taking part in the administration of the country—and will insist on doing so.

The Press Act Securities.

The "Sind Observer":—Now that the Press Act is to be abolished, we suggest to the Government that it would be a very graceful act on their part if they could refund all the monies confiscated under the Act as security from the Indian presses. It would amount to a few lakhs of rupees but the Government can afford to pay it back. Mrs. Besant paid very heavily and today she is the best co-operator found in the country. She and many others will thank Government for this act of mercy. The newspaper industry—barring a few instances—is not very prosperous in this country and keepers of poor presses will be glad to get back their money.

An Agra message of September 12th says:—News from Datia says that Major Tendal has dismissed Mr. Simpson, State Electrical Engineer, without obtaining the sanction of His Highness the Maharaja, who would like to have an early interview with His Excellency the Viceroy to settle many misunderstandings which exist in Datia at present.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Tuesday, September 13, 1921.

THE HINDU GENIUS.

One of the greatest enigmas which is vexing the heads of the Christian ruling caste of this land at the present day is the fact of Hindu-Moslem unity. They have been accustomed to think that the traditions, manners and religious beliefs of the two communities were so diametrically opposed to each other that the two communities would never find a common platform. Hence, when they observed the efforts made by leaders on both sides to come to an understanding, they were puzzled and even now they seek to explain away the Hindu-Moslem entente either by attributing to it some secret and sinister designs or by declaring that it is only surface-deep and will go to pieces at the very first collision with hard facts. But, is there really anything in the genius and history of the two communities that should keep them for ever separate as water-tight compartments and should, when they are brought near each other, invariably cause explosion, as if one of them were picric acid and the other a nitrate? Critics of Hindu-Moslem unity point to some historical occasions when Hindus and Mahomedans came into collision, but have there been no conflicts in the history of the world between Christians and Moslems Christians and Jews, Christians (Protestants) and Christians (Catholics), as bitter and as deadly as those between Hindus and Mahomedans of India? Is not English history itself disgraced by religious fanaticism of even worse blood-guiltiness than Indian history? And, yet, do these critics refuse to recognise the fact that in many parts of the world these warring communities have laid aside their differences and are living in amity? Why should the Hindus and Moslems of India alone withstand the law of human progress and the whole experience of history? Have not Hindus and Mahomedans, in spite of all their "differences," pulled on amicably together during the last seven or eight centuries? Both the communities are learning to forgive and forget the wrongs they may have done to one another in their ignorance or passion. Common adversities, than which there is no surer bond of unity and touchstone of friendship, have taught them the supreme need of realising their common fraternity. And are not the Mahomedans as much Indians as the Hindus?

We were amused the other day to find a writer in an Anglo-Indian contemporary solemnly telling the former that their "Motherland" is certainly not India. "This continent was never the Motherland of Islam and is never likely to be. It is too crowded with Hindus," says this wiseacre. What is meant by the "Motherland of Islam?" There is no such thing as that, unless the writer means that Arabia is the "Motherland" of Islam, that Palestine is the "Motherland" of Christianity and Judaism, and Iran is the "Motherland" of Zoroastrianism. But, if this nomenclature is to be observed, then the "Motherland" of the critic, who is apparently an Englishman, will be not England but Palestine! The puerility of the suggestion that India is not the Motherland of Indian Mahomedans must strike even the meanest intelligence and we are amazed at the impertinence of those who level such a silly taunt at the Mahomedans. But, even ethnologically speaking, are not the Mahomedans, at least the vast majority of those living in this country, as much *Indians* by race as the Hindus themselves? Nearly three-fourths of them are descended from converted Hindu castes, while of the rest, at least half are of mixed origin. On what grounds the Motherland of this vast majority of converts and their descendants can be held to be any other than India passes understanding. We need not, however, labour this point, since it is only ignorance or malice that would cast aspersions on the patriotism of the Indian Mahomedans.

We explained yesterday in these columns the true Moslem standpoint in regard to the problems confronting them at the present hour. We wish to speak to-day of the duty of the Hindus in the present crisis. As they are well aware and as Mahatma Gandhi has repeatedly asserted, both the principles of non-violence and non-co-operation are no strangers to the genius of the Hindu race. As to non-violence, from the earliest days of their history the message of "Ahimsa" has been conveyed to them by the foremost of their Rishis and prophets. The brotherhood of mankind is one of the cardinal principles of their religion, which asks them to see the image of God in every human being, nay, in all sensient creation. Therefore, violence towards others must mean to them violence to their own selves, to the Divinity within them. The Hindu religion teaches tolerance towards all faiths, because, as their scriptures say, all worship, by whomsoever offered and in whatever manner it is offered, reaches the Almighty. Hence, to Hindus, followers of alien religions can never be the object of hatred, whether they be Muhammadans, Jews or Christians. Hindus, therefore, must decline to lay stress on the minor differences that may exist between themselves and the Muhammadans and should, on the other hand, labour to strengthen the bond of union between them by concentrating on essentials. Hindus should never forget the fact that the vast majority of the Muhammadans are Indians by race and birth and that their weal or woe is bound up with the weal or woe of the Hindus. As for Non-co-operation, as we showed the other day, its underlying principle was well known to and widely practised by Indians in pre-British days. Even at the present day, it is the only refuge of the oppressed subjects of Indian States. Therefore, anyone who tells Indians, that the doctrine of non-violent non-co-operation with evil is alien to their genius is telling an untruth. Since, in the present circumstances, recourse to armed force is out of the question, the only weapon—the weapon of the physically weak and the morally strong—is non-violent non co-operation, as espoused by our revered and saintly leader, the leader of all India, who is honoured by the Mohammedans no less than the Hindus. Let all Indians,—Hindus, Mohammedans, Sikhs, Parsis and Christians, Jews and every other tribe and sect—stand fast beside Mahatma Gandhi to the end, in glad endurance of whatever hardships may befall them in the cause of Righteousness, well-knowing—for it is the root of all religions—that God is greater than the powers of evil in the world, and that Truth is sure to triumph, when men seek for it in innocence and perfect faith, with patience.

Notes of the Day.

Blind Leaders of the Blind.

The London "Times" too has begun to join in the cry of the Jingo Press in Great Britain and though it talks of India being subject to the same movements "which are stirring all the continents," it is apparent that Hindu-Mahomedan unity, which has become a *fait accompli*, is the one phenomenon which it fails to account for and, therefore, appreciate properly. To the journal, as to most other critics of Indian politics in Great Britain who had made it an article of faith that the Hindus and Mahomedans would never agree, the present entente between the two communities is something most mysterious and uncanny—in fact, the work of the evil one. Hence the characterisation of the alliance between Mahatma Gandhi and the Ali Brothers as "unholy." Unholy to whom? Not certainly, to the Hindus or the Muhammadans who greatly rejoice in the alliance. But it certainly must appear obnoxious to the enemies of both communities, who have been waxing strong by exploiting the differences between them. Since the alliance between the two communities has remained unshaken in spite of all attempts to discredit it, the "Times" and other journals are now seeking to destroy it by "firmness." Lord Reading is told that he should not be content with "firm speeches" but should back them up by "firm deeds." The "Times" urges that steps should be taken to deal with "the real instigators of the ebullitions." These blind advocates of "firmness" in dealing with Asiatics do not care to think that the real instigators who ought to be sternly dealt with, are firstly those members of His Majesty's Government who have been guilty of the breach of pledges solemnly given to 315 millions of His Majesty's subjects and to millions of Muhammadans outside the Empire; secondly the "statesmen" both here and in Great Britain who stand in the way of stern justice being meted out to the criminals responsible for the Punjab tragedy; and thirdly, some officials whose provocative policy is a perpetual menace to the peace of the land. Until these real disturbers of the peace are laid by the heels or are rendered innocuous by being removed from the scene of their activities, no real peace can reign in India. To clap a few hundreds, or even thousands, of "Agitators" into the jails would not cure India's malady. It would be like applying the poultice to the wrong leg.

Poor Moderatesq

An unofficial "Englishman in India" in the course of an indignant letter addressed to the "Pioneer" accuses the Moderates of not playing their part of the game in the compact they have made with the Government. He says the Moderate accepts a place in the government of this country but only in the Council Chamber. The Moderate is not prepared, says the correspondent, to risk anything by sharing with Government the responsibility—with its accompaniment of odium and unpopularity—for maintaining law and order, without the maintenance of which, Reforms and Home Rule and such like political shibboleths are so much mere wind." The correspondent then goes on to tell the Moderates what they should do. He writes:—"Let them cease sitting on the fence, cease damning British officials with faint praise, cease the mere adoption of the bureaucratic elements of government and begin to play the part of men as co-sharers with executive civil officers in their heavy and thankless task of maintaining order and administering justice. It is only in this way that the Reforms can be vindicated, otherwise they will fall to the ground, an abject failure, a cynical triumph for the reactionaries." But the rub lies in the fact that the government won't let the Moderates be "co-sharers" with the executive civil officers and help to lighten the "heavy and thankless" task of maintaining order and administering justice. What is the "share" the Moderates receive in officering the Army and filling the judicial benches? It is unfair to accuse the Moderates of not discharging their share of the responsibility when they are kept at arms' length from such responsibility. The Moderates can at best be called the instruments of Government, but instruments are not co-sharers and can have no sense of responsibility.

At War With Phantoms.

The vapouring of that mythical, but highly enterprising, individual, who describes himself as the "Indian Revolutionary Resident" (or, should it be merely "resident?") in Russia, have so exercised the already highly strung imagination of a Madras Anglo-Indian contemporary that it devotes over half a column of its editorial page to prove the truth of the charge it has itself been making repeatedly that "behind the limelight of the Indian revolutionary stage, foreign revolutionaries are actively at work, fostering hatred of Great Britain, and all things British, seeking to overthrow the reign of law and order, and introduce into India the chaos and misery rampant in Russia." Now that a leader of these revolutionaries has come forward to unburden his soul—to Reuter's correspondent—our contemporary pities the plight of Mr. Gandhi and the Ali Brothers, the "willing tools" of the foreign conspirators. But, our contemporary does not believe that "Gandhi and the Ali Brothers" will hide their heads in shame, even after this "exposure." Hence, it calls upon all and sundry "loyal Indians to gird up their loins and fight "this company of foreign and Indian revolutionaries", which exists only in the imagination of some lunatics!

Theory and Practice.

The Government of India's "solicitude for the welfare of Labour" was well indicated in the debate on Mr. N. M. Joshi's resolution, in the Legislative Assembly, on the subject of the repeal of the Workmen's Breach of Contract Act. The Home Member was ready enough to acknowledge the necessity of the repeal "on theoretical grounds," but when it becomes a question of reducing the theory into practice, he sees "several disadvantages" which such a course would entail on the employers and, as a consequence, he fears that "the development of Indian industries" would be very much hindered. Nothing is said by the Home Member about the disadvantages under which workmen would continue to labour if the Act is not repealed. If the law sends them to prison for failing to put in regular attendance or for disobedience of orders, or for leaving the service without notice, while the law punishes with a mere fine similar lapses on the part of employees in "higher" grades of service, it is in the view of Sir William Vincent, merely a "theoretical" disadvantage from which the wretched "coolies" suffer. We do not know what in Sir William's eyes would amount to a practical disadvantage to a labourer. From his reference to the "disadvantages" which it would entail on the employer, it is not difficult to infer that these disadvantages are assessed by the Home Member in terms of rupees, annas and pies. The Home Member talks of hindrances to the "development of industries," but what are such industries worth to a country if they are developed at the cost of the health and happiness of the working classes? We are surprised to see a "Liberal" like Mr. Kamat denying that any injustice has resulted to labour in India from the existing laws. But, perhaps, we should not wonder, for, according to our local morning contemporary, Mr Kamat was only voicing the capitalists' view. But notwithstanding the capitalists and their official supporters, the wrongs of Labour will not take long to be righted, for the conscience of the world has been roused to them; and the Government of India as well as the capitalist classes in this country will have to acknowledge before long the strength of the international will.

BOMBAY AND INDIA.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—A poet friend of mine who came here the other day from Ahmedabad had seen there the Cinema films of the Bonfire of foreign clothes, and the Chowpatty meeting of the 1st August, was much impressed with the sea of white caps that he saw, and he thought that luxurious Bombay had really, in right earnest taken to Swadeshi.

But now at close quarters, he tells me he finds that not even fifty per cent of the people that gathered at Chowpatty are seen in Khadi, and certainly it was with a sad heart that I had to admit that such was the case. The reason of it is not that the people are not convinced about Swadeshi, but that they are unwilling to part with their foreign clothes, that they cannot give up their liking for them. They are so much attached to their foreign clothes, that they are blind to the fact they are doing positive harm to the country and are slackening the speed of the wheel of progress. No doubt, that such blind attachment, which in Sanskrit is called *moha* is such an evil. Every religion be it Vedanta, Jainism, Budhism, Islam, or Christianity, has enjoined upon all its followers to destroy this vision observing demon of *moha*. How they not enough manhood to get disentangled from the meshes of this demon? Are they prepared to take the blame on their heads—the blame of postponing the day of *Swarajya*? Are they, the followers of mighty Shri Krishna, and those of Maha-Vira, so devoid of manliness that they cannot sacrifice their little attachments when the highest interests of Mother Hind demand it? I refuse to believe it. I cannot believe that they are cowards and are afraid of the Sacrifice.

Nearly half of September is already passed. Still it is not too late. Remember that boycott of foreign clothes is an essential conditions of *Swarajya*, and Swadeshi is *Swarajya*, as Mahatmaji tersely puts it. Let us not forget that the 2nd of October is the birthday of our revered Gandhiji and the best congratulations that the nation can offer are the adoption of Swadeshi and attainment of *Swarajya*. Let us, by wearing Khadi, show to the world that India is resolved to be self-sufficing.

Srijut Babu Arabindo Ghose says in "Karmayogin"; "A man capable of self sacrifice, whatever his other sins, has left the animal behind him. He has the stuff in him of a future and higher humanity. A nation capable of a national act of self-sacrifice ensures its future." The whole programme of non-co-operation is a programme of self-purification by self-sacrifice. Let us once for all discard all our foreign clothes. This small act of sacrifice will discipline us for greater ones.

May God Almighty grant us strength enough for sacrifice—even the highest!—*Sarfarosh*, in the Service of *Bharat Mata*.

—Yours, etc.,

MANILAL V. CONTRACTOR.

BULGARIA TURKEY AND RUSSIA.

JOINT ACTION IN BALKANS AND ANATOLIA.

DISTRIBUTION OF FORCES ON DIFFERENT FRONTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 11.
Recd. 12 noon, Sept. 12.

Athens.—The newspaper "Chronika" publishes a communication from Constantinople asserting that negotiations are proceeding between Bulgaria, Turkey and Russia for joint action in the Balkans and Anatolia. It is said that it has been decided that the Bolsheviki troops should operate on the Rumanian frontier and the Bulgarians and the Turks in Macedonia and Thrace against the Serbians and the Greeks.

SEVERE FLOODS AT SAN ANTONIO (TEXAS)

STREETS UNDER WATER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 11.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Sept. 12.

San Antonio, Texas.—Floods, due to heavy rains, have swept through the business quarter, several streets being flooded to the depth of fifteen feet. It is estimated that several hundred lived have been lost while two thousand are homeless. The floods have now partially subsided.

35 DEATHS; DAMAGE—10,000,000 DOLLARS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 12.

San Antonio.—Floods have not been so serious as they originally threatened to be. Deaths are now estimate at 35 and damage at 10,000,000 dollars.

STRASSBURG-LYONS EXPRESS DERAILED.

MANY PASSENGERS KILLED AND WOUNDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 11.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Sept. 12.

The Strasburg-Lyons express was derailed to-day and a number of passengers were killed and injured.

THE CASUALITIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 11.
Recd. 12 noon. Sept. 12.

Lyons.—25 were killed and 60 injured in the derailing of the Strasburg-Lyons express.

A later message from Lyons says that 38 were killed in Strasburg Lyons express accident.

RECOVERY OF CONFISCATED PROPERTIES.

SYNDICATE TO THE RESCUE OF ARCHDUKE FREDERICK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 12.

Paris.—Negotiations have been concluded by which a powerful American Financial syndicate will champion the claims of Austrian Archduke Frederick against various Central European Governments who have confiscated his properties. Properties are estimated to be worth 40,000,000 sterling, and consist of industrial and land holdings including steel-works and mines at Teschen, the return of which the syndicate is anxious to secure, with a view to the resumption of operations on American Lines.

"THE CURFEW ORDER"

U. P. GOVTS. COMMUNIQUE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Sept. 12.

In the course of a press communique, in reply to the criticism against what was characterised as the Curfew Order, under Section 144, issued by the District Magistrate of Aligarh, immediately after the recent riots, preventing loitering and unlawful assemblies, the United Provinces Government publishes a letter from the Commissioner of the division, who states the order had nothing at all to do with the putting out of lights and merely prohibited loitering in the streets of Aligarh, and within the municipal limits, between sunset and sunrise. The special reason, justifying the order, was the fact that a mob, on July 5th, broke up almost completely the lighting arrangements of the city. The damage was estimated by the District Magistrate as Rs. 1,125, several large municipal lamps and no less than 168 street lanterns being destroyed. The Commissioner adds the order was not challenged at the time, and no serious inconvenience was caused.

TURCO-GREEK CONFLICT.

BOTH SIDES EXHAUSTED.

TEMPORARY CESSATION OF HOSTILITIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 11.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Sept. 12.

Smyrna.—Both sides are reported to be exhausted by the recent fierce operations and the fighting has ceased for the present.

COMMERCE PARALYSED IN TURKEY,

RECORD DEARNESS OF LIVING IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 11.
Recd. 12 noon, Sept. 12.

Constantinople.—The hostilities in Anatolia have paralysed the commerce in Turkey. The Turkish Treasury is having a hard struggle and payment of salaries to officials is becoming very difficult. The Minister of Finance is doing his utmost to reduce the expenses and increase the revenue by increasing taxation with the consequence that Constantinople at the present time holds a record for dearness of living.

RUSSIA'S FAMINE-STRICKEN PEOPLE

EXTENT OF MISERY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 11.
Recd. 1 p.m., Sept. 12.

Helsingfors.—A well-known Russian writer, in the course of an interview declared that M. Nansen had quite a wrong conception of the extent of the misery of the famine-stricken people in Russia and that relief was necessary to save them. The famine had struck the most fertile of Russia where the country's supplies were known. He declared that if it could never be possible to supply food for 20 or 25 million people, needing it at least one-third of them would be doomed to starve to death. The writer states that the starving hordes are fleeing mostly eastwards and that 12,000 have been recently killed at Bugulma through two armies of refugees meeting.

CABLE ITEM.

The death is announced of the Marquis of Milford haven.

Philadelphia.—In the second round of the United States National Lawn Tennis Singles, Shimidzu beat Allen, Californian, 6/3, 6/0, 12/10.

SINJHORE TORTURE CASE.

ASSESSORS FIND 4 ACCUSED GUILTY.

JUDGMENT RESERVED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, Sept. 12.

In the Sinjhore Police Torture Case, both the assessors found four of the accused guilty. Judgment is reserved till the 16th instant.

RELEASE ON APOLOGY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AGRA, Sept. 12.

The non-cooperator Kedar Nath of Agra who was recently sentenced to one year's imprisonment under section 107 Cr. P. C. has been released by the order of Syed Amadun, District Magistrate, Agra, who says in his order:—Kedar Nath has now put in an application before me, apologising for his past conduct and admitting the justice of the order made against him. he prays that the amount of security be reduced and he be pardoned for his misconduct. His mother, the order proceeds, who is deeply feeling his separation has also presented an application and has undertaken to keep him under control and not to allow him to be led astray. I hope he will be generous to his old mother. I reduce the amount of security now that the appellant has apologised for his misconduct, and the theatrical company which he had treated with destruction has left Agra. The amount of security was reduced to Rs. 500 (1 personal bond) and one surety for Rs.100. This was furnished and Kedar Nath, on release, entered the city in high spirits.

CONGRESS OFFICE BOARDED UP.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SHAHJAD, Sept. 12.

The Secretary, Walayatulla Congress Committee, writes from Colonelganj to the Pioneer, under date September 10th, that the Congress office was broken into last night and all property therein, consisting of magic lanterns, portraits of national leaders and records of the first Kheda Provincial Conference, etc., were carried away. No definite clue is available as regards the perpetrators.

A Poona message of September 12th says:—A collision between a motor cycle and a motor car at the junction of Bund and Poonam roads at midday to-day resulted in Mr. Ayyar, Government Inspector of Electricity, fracturing his right leg very badly.—(A. P.)

LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

SERBO-ALBANIAN CONTROVERSY.

MR. BALFOUR'S OUTSPOKEN SPEECH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 11.
Recd. 1 p.m., Sept. 12.

Geneva.—To-day's sitting of the League of Nations was marked by a long outspoken speech by Mr. Balfour who took to task the Serbian delegate, whom he accused of furnishing inaccurate and misleading account with regard to the procedure adopted by the Council in connection with the controversy between Serbia and Albania. Mr. Balfour then deplored the speech by M. Pranting, which he contended amounted to a suggestion that the Council in some cases had been animated by unworthy motives. Mr. Balfour regretted that the hopes entertained two or three years ago regarding universal diminution of armaments had not been realised but he emphasises the difficulties of the League in the recent unsettled conditions. Moreover he said the League had suffered on account of the exclusion of a number of Nations and asked how it was possible to deal with the question of manufacture and distribution of Armaments when the great manufacturing Nations were outside the limits of the League.

BAVARIA AND GERMANY.

RELATIONS IN ACUTE STAGE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 11.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Sept. 12.

Berlin.—The relations between Bavaria and the Imperial Government have entered an acute stage. It is stated that the compromise reached in Berlin after a long discussion has been completely rejected by Bavaria, whose Premier Von Kahr has declined to agree to any diminution of Bavaria's sovereign rights.

FINAL DECISION RE. DECREES.

NOT YET REACHED BY BAVARIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 11.

Berlin.—It is officially announced from Munich that the Bavarian Government has not yet reached final decision with regard to the decrees, for it appears that while the majority of the Bavarian Cabinet are in favour of the rejection of the compromise, reached between the Bavarian Delegates and the Central Government, the Committee of the Diet, which has been considering the compromise, desires to continue negotiations with Berlin, with a view to obtaining further concessions.

BUNGENLAND DISPUTE

AMBASSADORS' CONFERENCE'S WARNING TO HUNGARY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 11.

Paris.—The Ambassadors' Conference has sent a note to the Hungarian Minister in Paris, stating that the acts of violence, committed by the Hungarian bands or regular troops in West Hungary, will directly involve the responsibility of the Hungarian Government. The note invites Hungary to evacuate Burgenland, and declares that punitive measures will be employed to ensure the execution of the Treaty of Trianon, if Hungary persists in her present attitude.

MINISTERIAL CRISIS IN BAVARIA.

PREMIER AND MINISTER OF JUSTICE RESIGN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Sept. 11.
Recd. 12 noon, Sept. 12.

Berlin.—A Telegram from Munich says that Von Kahr, the Premier, and Rothe, the Minister of Justice, both of whom are regarded as very strong opponents of the compromise reached in Berlin between Bavaria and the Imperial Government, have resigned.

CLIMBING THE ALPS.

SUCCESSFUL FEAT BY A JAPANESE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 11.
Recd. 12 noon. Sept. 12.

Berne.—The feat which many Alpine climbers have attempted in vain was to-day accomplished by a young Japanese named Kukomaki, of Tokio who with three guides ascended the Eiger by the Eastern approach. All of the party were in splendid condition at the end of their arduous climb.

EAST AFRICA LETTER.

ANTI-INDIAN CAMPAIGN.

WHITEWOMEN'S MOVE.

From our own Correspondent.

EAST AFRICA, Aug. 23.

The anti-Indian campaign by white settlers in East Africa is growing more virulent and everyday new lies are invented to run down the Indians. The white men finding that their malicious propaganda will achieve nothing has evoked the help of their women in the campaign of hatred and malice and it is very unfortunate to note that the fair sex has responded to their call leaving aside all considerations of good taste or manners. At a meeting of the white women held at Nairobi under the auspices of the East Africa Women's League the following resolutions were passed.

"That the women (Of course, white) of Kenya Colony appeal to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies urgently to consider the untenable position of European women and children if the principle of segregation is not recognised and an equality of status granted to Indians."

"It is an admited fact that the Indians do not recognise the respect due to sex in accordance with Western civilisation. Greatest anxiety is felt by women for the rising generation and the danger of Indian influence on Natives destroying among millions the prestige of a handful of Whites. We most earnestly appeal for the appointment of a Royal Commission to investigate the local question which cannot be appreciated in England."

Vilolent speeches were made by some white women and the president of the meeting said that they had all decided to put aside their shyness and to express the horror and the fear should the latest threat from the Colonial Office became a fact. The threat of the Colonial Office which she refered to is the threat of granting equality of status to the Indians. At the end of the meeting they decided to send the following cable to Her Majesty the Queen:

"We the women of Kenya humbly implore your assistance to protect us and our children from the terrible Asiatic menace that threatens to overwhelm us."

What a funny thing is this? Why should these white women of Kenya not ask their white sisters in India to apply to the Government of India that they may be sent back to their sweet homes in England because they have to live in the midst of the Indians in India?

But the white settlers have not stopped at this. They have sent a deputation to South Africa, Nyassaland and Rhodesia in connection with the Indian question. The deputation is sent specially to seek the help and sympathy of General Smuts.

DR. TAGORE AND KARACHI.

TO VISIT NEXT FEBRUARY, NOT NOVEMBER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, Sept. 11.

Dr. Rabindra Nath Tagore who was expected at Karachi in November, has deferred his visit till February when it is hoped he will stay a month.

The next month, the first batch of students from America, France and Germany are expected at Tagore's College when he aims at inter-weaving Eastern and Western culture.

A NEW HALL FOR PARSIS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, Sept. 11.

On Saturday, the Commissioner of Sind opened a fine new hall on Victoria Road, the gift of Sir Jahangir Kothari to the Parsi community for holding weddings. It will also be available for boy scouts and girl guides. The cost of erecting is Rs. 43,000. Upwards of 1,000 guests attended. The Commissioner took the occasion to congratulate Sir Jahangir on the honour of knighthood conferred upon him. It is rumoured that Sir Jahangir will erect a building with a large compound to accommodate 25 to 30 poor Parsi families. After the ceremony of opening the hall was over, there was a concert programme of European and Indian music arranged by Miss K. Kavasji.

MARATHA CONFERENCE OF C.P.'S AND BERAR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, Sept. 11.

The Central Provinces and Berar's Maratha Provincial Conference met at Nagpur to-day. His Highness the Maharaja of Dewas, Senior, President-elect of the Conference, arrived with a large suite yesterday afternoon.

At the Nagpur railway station His Highness was given an enthusiastic reception by a large concourse of people headed by Raja Bahadur Bhonsle and his brother. The arrival was official and the Commissioner, Deputy Commissioner and Political Secretary were present. An enthusiastic procession formed to take His Highness, who was seated in a howda on an elephant, to his residence.

The Conference began with prayers. Among the present were Bahasahib Shinde, Chairman, Reception Committee, Raja Bahadur Raghujirao Kunwar, Lakshmanrao Shrimant Bhausahib, Maharaj of Dewas, Sir Ganpatrao Chitnavis, the Honourables Joshi, Chitnavis and Kelkar, Messrs. Munjee Dravid and Paranjpye. After the reception address, His Highness delivered the presidential speech which was enthusiastically received. Messages expressing regret for the absence and wishing success for the Conference were received from his Excellency Sir Frank Sly. His Highness Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior, the Chief of Jat and several others. The Conference meets again to-morrow.

MALEGAON RIOT CASE.

DIST. MAGISTRATE'S EVIDENCE

(From our Special Correspondent.)

NASIK, September 10.

At last, the evidence of Mr. Simcox, District Magistrate, Nasik, was recorded to-day. Examined by Mr. Rangnekar for the prosecution, Mr. Simcox stated that he took charge of the district on the 15th February 1921. He received certain reports from the District Deputy Collector and also the Mamlatdar of Malegaon. He remembered having issued the proclamation (prohibiting the carrying of *kathis*.) It was cyclostyled. After receiving the reports, he had thought it necessary to issue the proclamation. He believed the reports. He also remembered having received an application, some time before the riot. He had written a letter to Mr. Mobedji,—the same as was referred to during Mr. Mobedji's examination, which enjoined him not to take strong measures until Mr. Simcox visited the place. Witness was then shown a telegram regarding the riot but Mr. Azad objected to its going in, as it was only a copy. The Court enquired of Mr. Rangnekar if he had not got the original. Mr. Rangnekar did not know where the original was. Mr. Simcox, continuing his evidence, said he first went to Malegaon about the 2nd April. He visited the place in consequence of reports he had received from Messrs. Mobedji and Ghaisas. He wanted to make enquiries regarding the situation. He had good many interviews with the leading men of Malegaon and found the situation quite exciting, meetings, especially Khilafat meetings, were being held at night time. He stayed at Malegaon over a week.

Mr. Rangnekar then asked witness if he had a bad experience. Mr. Azad, interrupting, remarked he too had a bad experience at Nasik; he had got rotten milk, and wanted to know what was the bad experience of Mr. Simcox. The witness stated that he had a very bad experience.

HIT WITH A STONE.

Replying to the court, the witness stated that while he was returning from the hospital in a motor car, he was hit on the knee with a stone. He was at Taherabad at the time of the riot. He first got news on the afternoon of the 26th April but as the night was approaching, he went to Malegaon on the morning of the 27th.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Cross-examined by Mr. Asad, Mr. Simcox stated that he knew Malegaon very well. He used to live there about 21 years ago, after the famine of 1900. He was then the Resident Assistant to the Collector. He lived in the camp, but used to go into the town very often. He knew some residents, including Maddu Bechu but was not well acquainted with him. Most of witness' old friends' were now dead. He knew then one Bakridi Sirdar. The Sirdar was not very prominent at that time but witness knew him. He did not recollect about Dagumiya, witness came to Nasik on the 15th February and after that was receiving confidential reports. He held no inquiry but went by the story of the reports. He also relied on the complaint of the anti-Khilafatists but he saw nobody among the Khilafatists, Bakridi Sirdar used to go to him with two or three friends of his. He saw witness two or three times.

Witness issued the Proclamation on the 30th March. Gulabmiya saw witness in connection with other matters and incidentally spoke about the Khilafat and the Fund. Before 30th March witness had received reports from Messrs. Mabedji and Ghaisas. He might have seen the police diaries. The reports were from Mr. Ghaisas. There were no other reports from the police officers.

Mr. Azad then reminded the witness that Mr. Mobedji had told the Court that he did not ask for the order prohibiting the carrying of *lathis*. and wanted to know if that was correct. Mr. Simcox answered he did not remember if Mr. Mobedji asked for the order or not. In issuing the order, witness had intended to stop the carrying of sticks and swords at meetings. He had nothing else in his view at the time. His idea was that if people wanted to attend meetings they should not go armed. He thought that by people going to meetings armed with sticks, etc., in ill-lighted towns, on darks nights, a row could easily be got up. Witness admitted however, that he had received no complaint whatever of anybody being molested or assaulted at the meetings.

Counsel then asked witness if he knew that at the Bhaji bazar (the vegetable market) on the banks of the river Mogum, lot of rotten vegetable was strewn about in the sands and cattle strayed there at night to eat the vegetables. Witness stated it was quite possible, there were cattle straying about at the Bhaji Bazar.

WHAT WAZ WAS.

Referring to the order, Mr. Simcox said it was no oversight that no period was mentioned during which the prohibition held good. After the order was issued, he intended to go to Malegaon. He was familiar with Mahomedan customs about *Wazs, Majlises*. etc. He had attended some *Wazes* and *Majlises*. He knew that a *waz* was a religious lecture. It was usually attended by the devout and middle-aged people. A *waz* was certainly not a *tamasha*. Witness gave no special instructions regarding the seizure of sticks, etc., except issuing the order of 30th March. Nor did he give any oral instructions. He intended to apply the order to all public meetings, including *waz's*. Asked if he called waz a public meeting, witness said that any gathering to which the public had access was a public meeting.

Witness, proceeding, said he had put in 27 years service. He had been in different parts of India He had come in contact with the Momins in the U. P. Asked if it was not a fact that the Momins were not an extremely religious people, the witness answered in the affirmative. Mr. Rangnekar objected to the question as dealing with a matter of opinion. To a question by the Court, Mr. Azad said that

(Continued on next page.)

SCHEME FOR SANITARY IMPROVEMENT.

EXPENDITURE ESTIMATED AT Rs. 3 CRORES.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION PROCEEDINGS.

An adjourned meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday in the Municipal Office, Sir Sassoon J. David presiding.

REPORT OF THE ROADS COMMITTEE.

The Corporation considered a report of the Roads Committee regarding the acquisition of certain roads at the junction of Abdul Rehman Street and Kalbadevi and Mumbadevi Roads. In a long report it said:—

"The total area proposed to be acquired is about 722 square yards and the cost of acquiring these properties including 15 per cent. for compulsory acquisition is estimated at Rs. 4,67,706. To this the sum of Rs. 4,453 should be added as the estimated cost of diverting drains, sewers, etc., in Coppersmith Lane, thus making the total cost of acquisition Rs. 4,72,159. It is estimated that at least Rs. 5,25,600 will be realised by the re-sale of the land and the net gain to the Municipality will therefore be Rs. 53,441. The improvement is very desirable and can only be effected by acquiring the properties concerned. The Committee have carefully considered the question, in consultation with the Commissioner, after inspecting the locality and they beg to recommend that the Commissioner's proposals be approved and that sanction be given to the cost, estimated at Rs. 4,72,159, being met by an advance from the Land and Building Fund."

AN OBJECTION.

Mr. Gamadia at the outset vehemently protested against the acquisition. He said it was unjust and unfair for the Corporation to deprive landlords of their property and do profiteering at the expense of the landlords. He asked the Corporation to do away with this plan of acquisition altogether.

Dr. Javle understood Mr. Gamadia.

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir (Jr.) said that by this scheme many people will not be dishoused besides the houses were very old too and by erection of this scheme nobody was going to be at a loss. On the other hand it will do a great deal of good to the public.

The proposition was carried on being put to votes.

REPORT OF THE DRAINAGE COMMITTEE.

The Commissioner then asked for and obtained priority for the consideration of the report of the Drainage Committee regarding the scheme for the drainage and sewerage of the north of the Island and of Bombay as a whole. The report said:—

"For about two months Mr. Watson was actively engaged in exploring the City and its surroundings and in examining and studying the existing and projected sewerage and drainage works. In view of the facts that under this scheme it is proposed to establish a new outfall into the Bombay Harbour and that the scheme is of urgent and vital importance to the future of the City and will involve a heavy expenditure estimated at Rs. 3 crores, the Committee consider that it is very desirable that further expert opinion should be obtained so that the Corporation may be thoroughly satisfied that the step that they are advised to take is not only necessary, but will also cause no serious pollution to the waters of Bombay Harbour or nuisance to properties on the Eastern shore of the Island and will also supply a permanent solution of all present difficulties. They therefore beg to recommend that the Commissioner be requested to arrange to have the scheme further scrutinised in England by a conference of three experts, two of them being Mr. John D. Watson and Mr. Kenneth A. Wolfe Barry, M.Inst.C.E., of Messrs. Sir John Wolfe Barry, Lyster and Partners, and the third a drainage expert to be selected by them, and to report the result to the Corporation."

Dr. K. E. Dadachanji moved that the report be approved and the recommendation of the Committee be given effect to.

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia seconded the resolution.

Mr. B. N. Gamadia suggested the name of Sir Walter Hughes, late Chairman of Bombay Port Trust as one of the consultants as he thought Sir Walter knew local conditions well and his advice would be valuable to the Corporation.

The Commissioner said that Mr. Watson was one of the greatest engineers of the world and in four years' time the water arrangement of the city will undergo great changes and it was important that the health of the city should be considered first. He thought that Mr. Watson's advice will be very valuable to the Corporation.

The proposition was put to the vote and carried unanimously.

The Corporation was then adjourned till Monday next.

MADRAS CHAMBER AND EXPORT DUTY ON SKINS AND HIDES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Sept. 12.

The Madras Chamber of Commerce, at its monthly meeting resolved to inform the Associated Chambers of Commerce of India and Ceylon that the Madras Chamber would welcome the abolition of the export duty on skins and hides and to support the proposal of the Bombay Chamber regarding extension of benefits of the Provident Fund Act 1-37 the provident funds of the employees firms or companies.

MALEGAON ROIT CASE.

(Continued from previous page.)

he treated the witness as an expert. The Court thought Mr. Simcox was not an expert. The question was disallowed, whereupon Mr. Azad remarked that if the witness had answered the question in the negative, his learned friend would not have objected.

Continuing, witness said during the period of his stay at Malegaon, he did not hear of the seizure of any sticks by the police. He had heard a case had been launched against some volunteers but he was not sure. He remembered Mr. Thakar visiting him at Maumad, on that occasion, he gave no instructions to Mr. Thakar; he had treated the case as a trivial one, he was quite sure.

WHAT HIS CHIEF OBJECT WAS.

Shown a *lathi*, witness said he knew a *lathi*. It was a common thing in a Momen's household. Regarding the Manifesto of April 1st, signed by 11 leaders, he said he did not remember having received one. But he had seen it. His chief object was to keep the place generally, and not with regard to any individual, or individual complaint. Probably during the whole time of his stay, Mr. Mobedji was at Malegaon. Witness did meet some of the signatories to the Manifesto of 1st April. He did not remember having met accused Khare; he had heard of his name. He remembered only one occasion when he confronted a Khalifatist, who had been to him casually, with some anti-Khilafatists and let them talk the matter out. But he never called both the sides together to discuss the differences. Bakridi Sirdar saw witness twice or thrice. The Sirdar was not a friend of his (Laughter). There were meetings held by the "anti-Government" party at nights and at day time they used to go to witness to ask the favour of Government for lands for religious purposes which request he naturally declined to recommend.

"You can't say any clients of mine asked for any such favour?" Asked Counsel, and the witness promptly answered "No."

Witness, continuing, said he did not remember having seen the deceased sub-inspector before. He met him during his visit. The deceased used to call on him officially, and reported about the situation. Asked if the sub-inspector appeared to be nervous, the witness corrected it by saying "alarmist." The deceased might or might not have told him about the disloyal and loyal people and about the Swadeshi *chaloval* but he had no recollection. He saw Mr. Ghaisas. The latter was as a Magistrate responsible for the peace and order of the town. Witness did nothing more than issuing the Proclamation against the carrying.
of sticks, etc.

IMDADUL FUND.

Counsel reading a passage from the application of the anti-Khilafatists re. the stopping of a similar fund by the Deputy Commissioner of Nagpur, asked witness if he knew about such a fund being stopped at Nagpur. Witness said he would not bother himself about it. Counsel thought that he might just as well have done it to furnish him with a precedent.

Witness then proceeded to say that one of the objects of the Imdadul Fund was to pay for schools which discontinued Government aid. Witness interviewed Pannalal Banker, Marwadis and Gujaratis who used to collect the Fund. He had interviewed several other persons besides. He had objected to the Fund being collected even peacefully because it was disloyal! Mr. Azad wanted witness to explain what he understood by the word "disloyal." Mr. Rangnekar objected, on the ground that they did not want witness' opinion. Mr. Azad then remarked to witness to say if he did anything to stop the Fund without using the word "disloyal", as his learned friend seemed to get hysterical whenever he heard of the word. (Laughter.)

Witness, proceeding, stated that while he was at Malegaon, he had told the traders that he disapproved of the Fund. There was nothing illegal. He did not take any other steps. He had simply advised them not to take any prominent part in it. They agreed to stop the Fund, but they never did so. He had been told that the Fund was stopped in the middle of May. Mr. Azad exclaimed, "Oh, you mean after the Khilafat Committee was in the Police Lines!"

COMPENSATION ENQUIRY.

Witness went to Malegaon again in the middle of June after the *Id* for inquiries re. compensation. He concluded the enquiries about the end of June. Mr Karandikar had sent him a telegram on behalf of the accused not to proceed with the compensation enquiry. But at that time it was too late. He had already concluded the enquiry under instructions from the Commissioner, who wanted the awards to be made as soon as possible.

Witness then referred to his being hit with a stone. He made no enquiries regarding it. Mr. Azad asked witness if it was true that like a modern Harun-el-Raschid, he had merely got up the story to see what the anti-Khilafatists would say about it. Witness stated that there was no foundation for it, but he had however heard that such a story was going round when he was at Malegaon. He had mentioned the incident at a reception given by Gulabmiya and declined to go into the town thereafter.

WHO HAD APPOINTED MR. KOKJE?

Witness went to Malegaon on the morning of the 27th after the riot. Thoops and police had already arrived there. Mr. Griffith came there on the 29th. Mr. Rushton might have already been there. Both of them belonged to the Imperial Service. Witness did not remember if Mr. Kokje came with Mr. Griffith. Witness had nothing to do with the investigations. Asked if he was responsible for the appointment of Mr. Kokje, Mr. Rangnekar objected to the question, saying that his learned friend —Mr. Azad—had a rooted aversion to Mr. Kokje and they were not concerned with as to who appointed him as investigating officer. Mr. Azad resented his learned friend speaking in that manner and said that he never allowed himself to think of Mr. Kokje in a personal capacity. The question of his appointment was relevant as showing that the men on the spot had no say in the matter. The question was allowed. Witness said he was not responsible for the appointment.

On counsel asking witness if four persons —Umar, Wahab, Phuiya and Vaidu, all witnesses, had been placed before him by Mr. Kokje on charges of dacoity, Mr. Rangnekar objected. Mr. Azad told the Court that his case was that all along those four men who were witnesses before the Court were subsequently arrested by Mr. Kokje and taken into custody as they did not give evidence satisfactory to the police and it had been done to terrorise the witnesses. The Court disallowed the question. After a few more questions, the witness' cross-examination was concluded.

There was no re-examination.

MOPLAH DISTURBANCES.

CONGRESS WORKERS ARRESTED.

(From a Correspondent)

CALICUT, Sept. 12.

Mr. Kelappannair, Congress Secretary, Ponani Taluk, Mr. K. V. Balakrishna Menon and Mr. K. V. Raman Menon, Congress workers, were arrested at Ponani on the 9th instant and taken to Tirur. It is well known that riotous crowds, proceeding to Ponani on the 21st ultimo, were dissuaded and the public offices and courts saved in Ponani mainly by the efforts of these workers.

LORD WILLINGDON AT CALICUT.

(Associated Press.)

CALICUT, Sept. 11.

His Excellency Lord Willingdon accompanied by Mr. E. C. Smith I.C.S., Private Secretary, and Captain N. S. D. Brath, A.D.C., arrived at Tirur, base of military operations, at 3/50 p.m. to-day and was received on the platform by General Officer Commanding Messrs. F. B. Evans, E. F. Thomas, N. E. G. Mainwaring, R.A Hitchcock and some other military officers. His Excellency after a look round the military quarters spent some time in the local travellers bungalow with the district and military officers. The special train steamed into Calicut station at about 4-30 p.m., the party being met on the platform by Mr. C. G. Tottenham, D.S.P., North Malabar. His Excellency and party then drove in motor cars to Westhills the roads through which the cars passed being lined by the police who under Inspector Govinda Kidavu maintained excellent peace and order, a large number of people having assembled to witness His Excellency who visits Calicut for the second time although the present visit is not a public one. His Excellency's visit at this juncture has created a very good impression in Calicut.

LORD WILLINGDON GRANTS INTERVIEWS.

(Associated Press.)

CALICUT, Sept. 12.

His Excellency Governor and party left for Madras at 2-10 a.m.

While at the West Hill last evening, His Excellency granted private interviews to Messrs. O. Krishnan, President, Calicut Taluk Board, Ellaya Rajah of Nilambur, Manjeri; S. Ramiyer, and K. P. Raman, Memon, High Court Vakil. His Excellency and party returned, by a special train, at about 7-30 last night.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY MEMBER.

APPOINTMENT O INDIAN UGRED.

The Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau has sent the following telegram to the Government of India, Industries Department:—

"The Committee of Indian Merchants' Chamber beg to convey growing feeling of anxiety and distrust at the attitude maintained by the Commerce and Industries Department hitherto. The Committee respectfully urge that confidence cannot be restored till a competent Indian is appointed to succeed Sir Thomas Holland. The Committee have nothing to say against the appointment of Mr. Innes as temporary Member for some months, but the only permanent arrangement hereafter which will satisfy the Indian commercial interests will be the appointment of an Indian with wide administrative experience. The Committee hope that this opportunity of conciliating Indian commercial and industrial opinion will be used by Lord Reading's Government."

The number of deaths from cholera in the United Provinces during the week ended the 3rd September was 6,877 which shows a reductions in previous weeks figures (A. P.)

(Continued from Column 6.)

lowed to cross-examine the witnesses who had given evidence for the prosecution.

The Court said that right was lost to the accused by his own action, he having refused to cross-examine them.

The accused said if the Court is anxious to do justice to him and arrive at the truth it could concede the right to him and give him an opportunity of cross-examining the prosecution witnesses.

The Judge said it was not in his hands to do so. The provisions of the Code did not allow him to do so.

The accused said if the law did not allow him to do so, then it was not a just law.

The Court said it was helpless in the matter to do anything.

The case was then adjourned to Monday next when the other accused will make their statements and then the defence witnesses for Mr. Wamanrao Jathar will be taken up.

WAR IN ASIA MINOR.

GREEK OFFENSIVE.

PART II.

(Special to "The Chronicle.")

CONSTINOPLE, July 29.

What is more painful even than the battlefields of Anatolia is the pretence of the Greeks to be the advance guard of civilisan in the Orient. What does Greece think she gains by making conquests in Anatolia? Does she think she will stop there. If so, she makes a mistake. It is quite possible that the Greeks may advance a little further still into Anatolia but they should know that the more they advance, the nearer they get to the abyss. It is not an easy task for Greece—it would not be an easy task ever for several nations jointly—to invade Anatolia or kill in it the spirit of Islam. Any Greek victories which have taken place or may take place can in no way influence the final result.

Thirteen Years Ago.

Since 1908 when we won our constitution what blackdays we have known: Thirteen years ago we were a great power, possessing immense territories in three continents. Now we are reduced to a King Anatolian State without independence or liberty. The Greeks have fixed their ambition upon our Anatolia and want to snatch from us by force our fertile territories. And yet we Turks, who have been fighting not merely for thirteen years, but it is impossible to remember for how long, are still generously pouring out our blood on the Eskichehir plateaus in order to defend our liberty, independence and religion. Let us pray to God for our brethern in Anatolia so that we may be able to enjoy full liberty.

Diplomatic Defence.

"Angora is capable of defending itself against the invaders. In its turn the Sublime Porte ought to defend the national rights in Europe by diplomacy and propaganda. The Constantinople Government is at one with the Angora Government in defending our rights and territories. The duty of the Sublime Porte to-day is to secure our independence by political pourparlers with the Great Powers and by so doing to get them to intervene and put an end to the bloodshed in Anatolia. Our existence is a political necessity for the equilibrium of Europe."—"Peyam Sabani (Turkish).

An Imposing Army.

"The Greek Command had supposed that once they had reached Eskichehir they would find nothing but the remnants of the Kemalist Army facing them. They have been disappointed however to find it intact and ready for battle. So judged by the facts, it must be admitted that the Kemalists still possess a pretty strong army. Immediately after Eskichehir they stood up against the Greeks with 16 divisions, which means that they must have an Army of 400,000. One may ask what the Greeks will do in face of this. Their offensive has not given the results expected."—"Vakil" (Turkish).

A Panegyric.

"We have justified our ancestors. We are worthy of them. We are the victors, we are the David who has crushed Goliath we are united Hellenism. We are the great race for whom nothing is impracticable even when gods and demons have sworn our destruction..... The four generations which have passed since Greek independence, have had only one programme—the greatness of Hellenism and to wipe a sponge over the shame of losing the mastery of Anatolia five centuries ago. This dominant idea has not been only a dream and fantasy but has been the basis of the united activity of our governments, our political parties, and of both the free and the still subject sections of our race. Every individual amongst us was born with these principles and has died with them. Happy is our generation which sees the fulfilment of that programme."—"Neologos" (Greek).

First Phase Over

By the capture of Kutabia and Eskichehir and the disaster to the Kemalist Army, which has lost so many guns and prisoners and which is being pursued far beyond its fortified positions, the first phase of the war is over. Whether there will be a second phase depends on the Angora Assembly and the patience of Mousafa Hemal. Reinforcements from Soviet Russia, even if they have been promised and if it were intended to keep the promise become very problematical owing to the Greek victories on the one hand and to the terrible famine in Russia, on the other. Consequently from a military point of view there can be no anxiety on this score.—"Proia" (Greek).

Pause in the Pursuit.

The probable line which the Kemalist Army will take up is the line stretching beyond Sivri-Hisser to Poursak Isai unless indeed the Greek Armies, marching south-east, get round the enemy by a swift encircling movement and force him to go still further into the interior. It is probable that there will be some days pause in the pursuit now, both for the serious reason of bringing up supplies of munitions, rations and materials, as well as to give the needed rest to the Army, which has been in movement for so many days in tropic heat.—"Prodos" (Greek).

The Kemalist Retreat

It is indeed probably too early for anyone to cry victory. The word 'victory' means something very different from 'a victory' and though up to the present, it may certainly be said that the Greek operations have been highly, and indeed surprisingly successful, they have not yet reached finality and victory. It is to be anticipated however that the Greek command will not lose the big advantages gained but will press them to the utmost. —The "Orient News" (English).

INTERESTING ITEMS.

House property belonging to Turks in Constantinople is rapidly changing hands. The Turks due to poverty are selling their houses and lands to Non-Turks, especially Greeks. Official statistics show that last month the value of Turkish purchases of house property amounted to 19,000 Turkish (Rs. 57,000) whereas sales of property by Turks amounted to 61,470 Turkish which means an excess of sales over purchases amounting to 42,470 Turkish.

During the corresponding month last year Turkish property holders sold property to the amount of 88,230 Turkish.

Prince Sabaheddin's Telegram.

Prince Sabaheddin has addressed the following telegram to the President of the Grand National Assembly at Angora:—

"As a Turk and as an Ottoman subject who sees that the common interest of humanity, without excepting that of our adversaries themselves, lies in the accomplishment of justice and in the comprehension of the law of love, I present you my most sincere congratulations on the occasion of your legitimate defence against the military aggression of which we are now victims, and I wish you, faced with the superior material means which our aggressors possess, the divine favour of Providence."

Fine Art Institute at Angora.

A group of lovers of music and art at Angora headed by the well known Turkish pianist Hikmet Bey have founded an Institute of Fine Arts in the Kemalist Capital. The Government has been asked to recognise the Institute officially. It will have branches for the development of music, painting, literature, and especially sport.

Lorries for Trade in Anatolia.

Owing to the lack of transport in Anatolia it has been decided that the lorries used during the European war, amounting to about 300 shall be placed at the service of trade.

Pre-War Gold Debt.

The Turkish Finance Ministry has for some time been considering the question of payments of debts contracted before the war in gold currency. The opinion of the Ministry that such debts should be paid in paper money not having been found satisfactory, it has gathered information as to the system of paying pre-war debts Current in Europe, and this information has been sent to the Council of State for examination. It is thought that the law on the matter will be promulgated shortly.

Moscow treaty approved.

The Anatolian news agency under date July 22 announced that the Angora Parliament has ratified by a majority the treaty of friendship signed at Moscow in March last between Russia and Kemalist Turkey.

News from Baku.

A traveller just arrived from Azerbaidjan gives the following account of the situation in the Caucasus:—

"The relations between Russia and the Caucasus Republics are very close. Each of the Republics—Azerbaidjan, Georjia and Armenia—has its communist party and all Government organizations are in the Communist Party's hands.

"Foodstuffs abound in Azerbaidjan. The output of petrol is greatly diminished and all of it goes to Russia. Even at Baku itself there is a petrol crisis. To get a pound of petrol one has to wait in a queue at the wells for six hours or more.

"The railways are disorganised. They are in the hands of the Russians.

Every day there are 20 to 30 cases of cholera at Baku.

"Azerbaidjan has now no army. Its remnants are under the Russians whose 11th Army is stationed in Azerbaidjan. The people are discontented but owing to Russian military occupation it cannot revolt against the present Government."

Turkey's Easter Provinces.

The Kemalist Parliament has taken up the question of the administrative organization of the three eastern vilayets of Kars, Ardaham and Artoin annexed to Turkey under the recent Moscow treaty.

The Bill on the subject before the House says:—As the territory ceded to Turkey by the treaties of Moscow and Ghemri are not identical with those ceded by the Brest Litovk treaty, the status of Batoum is no longer as traced by the treaty of September last year.

"The territories remaining to Turkey in the Caucasus are divided into three provinces—Kars, Ardahan and Artoin. Their limits have already been fixed and their principal towns will be towns of the same name.

"The status of Batoum as fixed in September last year is cancelled".

The Angora Parliament decided that the Governors of the Districts in the eastern provinces shall be nominated by the inhabitants of each locality, thus taking an important step towards administrative decenfour Greek soldiers.

The Smyrna Court Martial.

A Smyrna Turkish paper the "Islahat" says that nine Turks accused of high treason have recently been tried by the Greek Court Martial. Five ware condemned to death and three to three years hard labour. The accusation was that they assasinated four Greek soldiers.

Armenian Executed.

An Armenian named Vartan of Caesarea in Anatolia, condemned to death by the Kemalist Court of Independence on the ground of espionage has been executed publicly in Konia.

Priests were brought by the authorities to read the customary prayers. He was formerly a Turkish police agent.

Prayers for Victory.

On Friday the 22nd instant all Moslems were summoned to the mosques where prayers for the victory of Turkish arms in Anatolia were said.

There were imposing ceremonies, especially in the mosque of Fatih.

Assassination in Pera.

The Azerbaidjan ex-minister of the Interior Mehhond Khan was assassinated on the night of the 19th in Pera, while he was about to enter the Pera Palace Hotel, by an Armanian Misak Agop aged 25 years who fired several revolver shots at him. He was wounded fatally in two places and died in the British Hospital. The motives of the assassination are said to be cruelties to Armanians alleged to have been committed by the ex-minister during his term of office. Mehhond Khan's brother was also wounded but not fatally.

War Enthusiasm at Ismid.

The inhabitants of Ismid and the peninsula have asked the Kemalist Commander to incorporate them all in the army and send them to the front. Numerous women have also made the same demand.

Greek Enthusiasm.

The Greek evening paper Patris well known for its anti-Constantinist tendencies appeared on Wednesday 20th instant with a full page portrait of King Constantine on its front page. The edition was rapidly sold out

On Wednesday evening, after the announcement of the fall of Eski-chahir numbers of Greeks assembled round the Greek Consulate and cheared General Kontoris, head of the Military Mission who appeared in the balcony. There were cries of "Long live Constantine."

Bank Failures.

Recently three Turkish banks have failed. The Turkish Government is drafting a measure making it possible to take precautions with regard to Turkish banking establishments and to protect the public from possible bank failures.

Situation at Batoum.

The economic situation at Batoum is reported to be becoming very disquieting. Prices are going up vertigioously. Strikes have occurred in various factories owing to the high price of bread. One Turkish pound (paper) is now worth 78,000 Georgian roubles (In August 1919 when the writer was at Batoum one Turkish pound was roughly equivalent to 60 roubles Georgian).

Greek Landing on Black Sea Coast.

The Tevhid Efriak says that sixteen Greek vessels have gone to the Black Sea to take on board Greek Troops at Midia in eastern Thrace and to make a landing on the Anatolian Coast at Aktche Chehir.

The Sabah reports that this landing has already taken place.

The Intercepted Turkish Prisoners.

The Red Cross Society here has received a telegram from the delegate of the League of Nations at Athens about the Turkish prisoners who were coming from Vladivostok on a Japanese vessel and who were intercepted by the Greeks.

After representations to M. Gounaris the Greek Premier, it has been arranged that 300 of them, composed of officials, women and children, shall be sent on, this week to Constantinople.

Those capable of bearing arms shall be transferred to a neutral zone till the end of hostilities. The Red Cross has asked the Red Crescent to assume the expense.

Angora's Decision.

The Sabah learns from Anatolia that on July 22, the Angora Government telegraphed to London categorically denying the news that the Kemalist Army has been broken up and stating that Anatolia would fight on till the end and that the fall of Kutahia and Eski-chehir were due to strategic reasons only.

Greek Proclamation in Eski-Chehir.

The proclamation of the Greek occupation of Eski-chehir which was placarded in the town on July 20 after the capture, was in Turkish and read as follows:—

The Nationalist Forces are defeated and are retiring northwards. On the night of July 19, the Greek Armies occupied Eski-chehir and the environs. The inhabitants may tranquilly and freely go about their usual work. The laws will be applied to all without distinction of race or creed, and military law will be severely applied to all transgressors.

IN BRIEF.

Turkish reinforcements are reaching Angora. The 13th Army Corps has arrived and units from the Caulasus are to arrive this week.

Kienin Pasha ex-chamberlain of the Sultan committed suicide on 24th instant. The motive is said to be poverty.

The new Persian Minister at Constantinople Alikilik Khan was received in audience on Sunday 24th instant by H. I. M. the Sultan.

The Kemalist Minister of Public Instruction has ordered the headmasters of all the secondary schools in Anatolia to suppress the teaching of the German language.

There are 2,000 Moslem teachers in Bulgaria according to statistics given at the recent annual Congress of Moslem schools there.

The Angora Government has authorised the entry into Anatolia of any book in Turkish or in a foreign language about medicine or hygiene in original.

According to the Armenian paper Yo Govourti Zain the economic situation of Armenia is improving. The railways and stations are being repaired. The Bolshevik Government has proclaimed freedom of private trade.

DHARWAR FIRING.

STATEMENTS OF MESSRS. JOSHI AND JATHAR.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

After the lunch recess the second accused Tirumal Joshi said his statement was the same as that of the first accused and further that he had been picketing since a long time. Shivlingappa had threatened him after the arrival of District Police Superintendent Mr. Marsden to prosecute him if he did not give up picketting. He was attending the Court of the Magistrate every day during the trial of the volunteers and taking notes of evidence and helping them as much as possible. The Police Superintendent Mr. Marsden had noted his name down after asking Shivling appa as to who he was. On first July there was a meeting about Tilak Swaraja Fund and he went to the meeting at 6-30 p.m. from the Congress Committee's office. He did not go towards the market on the liquor shop on that day. He was at the meeting till 8-30 p.m. He went to Dr. Shirhatti's dispensary with the people who came wounded from the place where the firing had taken place. Many witnesses had testified to those facts before the Congress Committee and he gave five names to the Court to support him.

The judge said if accused wished it he could call these witnesses himself. Accused said he was not going to call them but wanted the names to go down into the records. Shivlingappa called him to his house at 6 p.m. on second July and asked him to give evidence in this case, against Mudwedker, Diwaker, Kabbar, and Herleker. Accused however, refused to give false witness and Shivlingappa said he would see to it. On the third July a policeman came to his house saying that Shivlingappa wanted him at his office and he went there. Mr. Marsden was standing in the verandah. He asked the accused who he was and he told him his name. Mr. Marsden asked whether he was Rao Bahadur Joshi and accused said "no." Shivlingappa then took him to the Hanuman temple in the compound of the office and asked him to escape from the trouble by giving evidence or he would send him to jail. Accused, however, refused to give false evidence. and Shivlingappa said he would send him to jail by telling Mr. Marsden. He then took a Police party to the town with the Assistant Superintendent of Police and arrested the accused along with others.

MR. JATHAR'S STATEMENT.

Wamanrao Jathar, aged sixty, the third accused then made his statement. He said in May last he had a severe attack of influenza which confined him to bed till about the middle of June when he became convalescent. He was very weak for a long time on account of the illness. On July first he had a slight attack of fever in the afternoon. Mr. Diwaker came to him about 3 p.m. and was there for an hour or so. Mr. Gokhale a retired postmaster came to him about 6 p.m. and was with him till about nine o'clock in the night. Mr. Kabbur also came to him about six and went to the meeting about 6.30 p.m. Before he went there Mahomed Umar the then second sub-inspector of Dharwar had also come to his house and was sitting in the verandah talking to Kabbar till they went to the meeting together. The accused then sat in his room with Gokhale. About 7-15 Pitre and D. B Joshi pleaders came to him and after talking to him for a short while went towards the market. Half-an-hour after he heard the sound of firing and a few minutes later Joshi came to him and asked him if Pitre had come there. As he had not come there, accused was going to send his servant to search for him. When Pitre came in. Joshi also came there and both went home together. He was absolutely innocent of the charge laid against him. He happened to be a Brahmin and journalist and the Police and Lingayats are deadly against the policy of his paper. On the night of the firing a policeman came to his house from Shivlingappa and asked the accused not to write anything in his paper "Rajapansa" about the firing until he had seen him. Accused replied he did not want to see anybody on the matter and the next day he published such information as he had and he put in the copy of "Rajahansa" for the day in support of his statement. That very evening he was arrested. He wanted to defend himself but by the actions of the authorities he was rendered helpless. He had engaged Mr. Karandiker of Satara but he was engaged at Nasik and was therefore unable to come. He had asked for the postponement of the case but his application was rejected by the Court. He had lost his right to call witnesses but if the Court wished it, it could call them.

The Judge said the accused had not lost his right and he could call the witnesses himself.

The accused Mr. Jathar then named four witnesses including Mr. Sabnis, pleader, who was a witness for the prosecution. Accused said then he would lose the right to reply.

The Judge said good evidence was worth more than the last dozen words.

The accused said the prosecution was bent upon securing the conviction of all the accused and it would be of no use to put in witnesses alone unless he had a good lawyer to defend him.

The Judge said the prosecution was never anxious to press a case unfairly.

After some further discussion the accused decided upon calling the witnesses named by him.

Mr. Mudwedker said the Court should make it clear to the accused that even if he defended himself he would not have the right to reply for which he seemed to be so anxious.

The judge said "not necessarily."

The accused then decided to call upon the witnesses to give evidence for him.

The accused asked the Court to be al-

(Continued in Column 8.)

FINANCIAL POSITION OF BENGAL.

A CONFERENCE OF BUSINESS MEN.

THE PECULIAR DIFFICULTIES OF THE PROVINCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 9.

At the invitation of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce a conference attended by representatives from different public bodies, Indian and European, was held this afternoon to consider the financial position of Bengal.

Mr. R. M. Watson Smythe, President, Bengal Chamber of Commerce, took the chair. He said: When the Reforms came into being a new adjustment was made by the Meston Committee between the provincial and imperial revenues. The whole of the trouble has arisen in Bengal because the allocation of revenue between the provincial and imperial Governments made by the Meston Committee is especially unsuitable in the case of Bengal.

Under the Meston scheme the whole of the Income Tax and Customs go to the Imperial Exchequer, while the provinces get the whole of the land revenue. This suits Madras, Bombay and other provinces extremely well, because their land revenue is large and can be increased. It suits Bengal extremely badly, because our land revenue is comparatively small and cannot be increased owing to the permanent settlement.

We are two crores of rupees in deficit. We have only certain heads of revenue which the local Governmennt can tax. Of these heads of revenue only three are of any size and of these three the land revenue is permanently settled, stamps cannot be raised to any great extent, and excise cannot be raised at all, but will more probably diminish until it disappears altogether. Any attempt to raise, by any other forms of provincial taxation, the money required to cover the existing deficit would likewise cause serious political discontent and would give a great impetus to the non-cooperation campaign against the Reforms.

The argument of the agitators that the Reforms have done no good to the people would be strengthened and they would also be able to urge that the Reforms have rendered necessary the imposition of new taxation for the purpose of ordinary administration without securing any benefits of any kind. In the political excitement that would then ensue it is quite probable that the Legislative Council would refuse to pass a taxation bill, and in that case a constitutional crisis of the utmost gravity would arise, jeopardising the very existence of the Reforms not only in Bengal but in the rest of India.

When considering this problem it must be remembered that Bengal, though most shabbily treated in the allotment of revenue, pays and collects the lion's share of these revenues which are alloted to the Central Government. There is one tax which has been taken by the Imperial Government and which obviously betlongs to Bengal, I mean the export duty on jute. It is a tax amounting to over two crores of rupees on a monopoly, product which is grown practically entirely in Bengal.

The proposal is that the proceeds of this tax should be allotted to Bengal to make up the deficit in her revenue.

The object of this conference is to assist the deputation to the Viceroy to get justice for this province.

A resolution was adopted urging upon the Government of India the necessity of taking early steps to give effect to the Parliamentary Committee's recommendation that special consideration should be shown to the peculiar financial difficulties of Bengal under the Reforms Schemes.

The conference represented that allocation of the revenues between the provincial and the Imperial Governments was unfair to Bengal owing to inelasticity of the land revenue due to the permanent settlement and urged that the Government of India should allocate annually to Bengal a sum equivalent to the proceeds of the jute export duty to meet its necessary expenditure.

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NANKANA CASE.

GOVT, ADVOCATE'S REPLY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Sept. 10.

The defence arguments in Nankana case have been concluded, after which Mr. Herbert Government Advocate, began his reply to the arguments of defence yesterday, and continued his arguments to-day. The case, he said, presented a scene of frightful carnage and murder, partly within and partly without the precincts of Nankana Sahib Gurudwara, the Gurudwara being, at that time, in the keeping and immediate possession of Mahant Narain Das. No parallel to this case could be found in the annals of criminal administration in the province, in fact, so savage have been the attacks that one wondered whether it could have been the work of human beings or of friends. The Mahant was the principal there. The Government Advocate asked the Court to keep in mind throughout three salient and important points. The first was that it was a most unusual and exceptional case, and being such, it should not be judged on ordinary standards of an everyday sessions trial. This, in fact, was one of the most important and, in reality, a cardinal point in the case, which demanded exceptional treatment as against the ordinary point of view extended by counsel for the defence. Secondly, the point referred to the discrepancies upon which great stress was laid by the counsel for the accused. The third point was the exceptional difficulty with which police had to contend in their investigations. Continuing, the counsel said a point of much importance has been raised in the question, of right of private defence. It was shown by evidence that the firing was started almost as soon as the Akalis had entered. Not a single syllable was addressed to them. They were fired upon without parley or question. If the preparations had been merely for defence purposes then, he said, the defenders had certainly shown that they were determined to go to great lengths. The counsel further said that a letter had been found in Mahant's safe under lock and key. It purported to be a letter from another Mahant addressed to Mahant Narain Das in which he accused was exhorted, in the event of Akalis coming, not to hesitate to kill and burn them. Proceeding, the counsel said the case showed many indications of influence exercised by the Mahant's purse. There were, he said, many witnesses who had come forward, who had given statements before the Magistrate and then had deliberately gone back on their statements in that Court, statements which would have been of considerable benefit to the prosecution. As far as those statements differred [illegible] Court to exclude them and take proceedings against those men.

The Goverment Advocate had not concluded his statements when the Court rose.

S. G. PRABHANDHAK COMMITTEE.

TWO DAYS' SESSIONS IN CAMERA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Sept. 10.

According to "C. S. M. Gazette", meetings of the Executive Committee of the Shiromani Gurdwara Prabhandhak Committee were held at Nankana Sahib, on Tuesday and Wednesday. The Committee held its sittings in camera. It is understood that the agenda before the committee was a heavy one, the most important item being the number of volunteers raised from each district of the Punjab to make up the total 5,000 required to effect the reforms resolved upon. Other questions such as how to raise them, how to control them, and the line of action which the Executive should adopt to bring about the desired results, must have occupied a considerable portion of the Committee's deliberation. It was resolved that a deputation should tour through the districts to districts to recruit volunteers, and, in each district, a man should be appointed who should control the volunteers of his district as desired by the central body. The man in charge should be responsible to the central authority and the volunteers should obey the former.

The major portion of Wednesday's sitting was devoted to the management of the Nankana Estate, some improvements of the locality of Janam Asthan, such as the repair of road and lawns were recommended, the construction of a building in memory of the martyrs of Nankana Sahib Ganj was deliberated upon and pensions were voted for the benefit of helpless dependants of those who died in the Nankna tragedy. Mahant Kirpa Ram of Malji was invited to discuss the conditions on which he would be ready to compromise with the Sikhs. A Sub-Committtee consisting of two or three men was appointed to settle the matter with him. The Sikh leaders were very reserved and cautious about their deliberations in the Committee so that little news is available as to what happened.

A NON-CO-OPERATOR ARRESTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 11.

Moulana Aba Khall Resiuddin Ahmed alias Badsha Miah of Bahadurpur (Faridpur) a vice-president of the Bengal Provincial Khilafat Committee has been arrested under section 108 Criminal Procedure Code.

A Lucknow message of September 11th says:—Twenty-seven persons have so far been arrested in connection with the recent dacoities. Of these nine who were arrested by Hazratganj police were challenged before the City Magistrate on Saturday. Police patrolling is carried on vigorously and the only non-official body in evidence doing patrolling work is Seva Samiti of Lucknow.—(A. P.)

INDIAN STUDENTS IN AUSTRALIA.

REPORT OF MELBORNE UNIVERSITY BOARD.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 11.

Mr. C. F. Andrews has forwarded to the Associated Press for public circulation in India the report of the Professorial Board of the Melbourne University on the admission of the Indian students which reads as follows:—

The Board is of the opinion that, owing to the strain put upon the University through large and unexpected increase of students, only a few additional students from India or elsewhere could be accommodated. The Veterinary School is the only Department where this strain is not manifest, in others it is present and in most to an acute degree. There is certainly room for a limited number (say 10) to the Law School and no objection whatsoever would be taken to their presence. A very few graduate workers could be admitted to some of the Science Schools such as Zoology, but in general these departments are already overtaxed. The University hopes to acquire in the near future considerable extension of premises and equipment and this matter might well be reopened when this takes place. The Board does not recommend admission of the Indian students to the Medical, Engineering, Dental and Education courses. On the subject of recognition of work done it may be stated that equivalent examinations in Indian Universities will always be recognised for admission *ad eundem statum*. Thus an Arts League, an Indian University will entitle the graduate to enter upon the Law course of the University of Melbourne.

The University, not being residential, is unable to offer any facilities for board and residence, but it can put into action the powers it possesses under section 19 of the University Act and license and supervise boarding houses suitable for the Indian students.

PRESENT POSITION RE ADMISSION.

Mr. Andrews has also received news from Australia that the present position as regards the admission of Indian students to the Commonhealth of Australia is as follows:—

Under an arrangement first entered upon between the Commonwealth of Australia and the Indian Government in 1904, and a further agreement arrived at in connection with the question of reciprocity of treatment between India and the Dominions, at the Imperial Conference in London, held during the year 1918, *bona fide* Indian students who [illegible] Government, will be permitted to land freely in Australia, without any further test, and to remain in Australia, without the necessity of applying annually for exemption certificates, so long as they retain their status, as students, i.e., so long as they continue to engage solely in their studies at a recognised Educational Institution.

Further information, which has just reached Mr. Andrews, shows that the situation regarding class room accommodation at the Melbourne University is a good deal easier and that it is almost certain that practically no bar would be made to the admission of Indian students to any Faculty. Those who decided to go to Australia should make all preparations in time to reach their proposed University not later than March, 1922, at which time the new academic year opens in Australia. Sydney, Melbourne and Adelaide are the three oldest Universities, and conditions are likely to be similar, in all the three institutions, with regard to vacancies, though Adelaide is the smallest of the three in point of numbers.

QUESTION OF RECOGNITION HERE.

In concluding his communication to the press, Mr. Andrews, states that he considers the most important point that still remains to be settled is the questions of the recognition of the Australian University degrees in India, in all the professions.

PUSSYFOOT AT LIMBDI.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

WADHWAN, Sept. 11.

Mr. "Pusoyfoot" Johnson arrived at Limbdi yesterday and was the guest of H. H. the Thakore Saheb. Among those who received him was Sir P. D. Pattani. In the evening he delivered a lecture in the Town Hall on "Prohibition" narrating his experiences and methods. The meeting terminated after a short speech by H .H. the Thakore Saheb who said that the State has done all it can in the matter by prohibiting the liquor shops in the State limits.

PUNJAB HOME RULE CONFERENCE.

SESSIONS ON OCTOBER 1, AND 2.

The General Secretary of the Home Rule League Provincial Conference, Amritsar wires as under:—

The Punjab Home Rule Provincial Conference will be held on the 1st and 2nd October next. Lala Lajpatrai will preside Mahatma Gandhi, Messrs. Kelkar, Das, Maulanas Abul Kalam, Mohamad Ali Shaukat Ali, Pandit Motilal Nehru are being respectfully requested to grace the Conference with their presence. A pandal to accommodate 15,000 persons is under construction in the Jalionwalla Baug.

The Home Rule Leagues and Congress and Khilafat Committees are requested to send their delegates. Arrangement for lodging will be made by the Reception Committee, 300 persons have already joined the Reception Committee. It is earnestly requested that all lovers of the country will attend this Conferenc esession which will be a very momentous one.

QUESTION OF INDIANS IN EAST AFRICA.

COLONIAL SECRETARY INFLUENCED BY EUROPEAN THREATS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MOMBASA, Sept. 9.

The Secretary to the Congress, Mombasa wires that the Colonial Secretary influenced by the European threats has postponed the decision of the Indian question and left the settlement in the hands of the local Government. The Government, the Europeans and the Press are thoroughly anti-Indian. The Parliamentary Committee's recommendations, the Imperial Conference resolution and your determined intervention are being frustrated. The Europeans have sent a delegation to secure the support of General Smuts. . Nyasaland and Rhodesia are for the ultimate elimination of the Indians from the African continent. It would be most deplorable if General Smuts supports the delegation. Under the advice from your Excellency's Government we decided to pay taxes but henceforth it would be impossible to control the people. The situation is critical. The postponement of the redress of grievances would be detrimental. Pray, urge the Imperial Government to solve the question in London immediatetly.

HOW TO MEET REPRESSION.

BENGAL REPRESSION BOARD OF P. C. C's ADVICE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 10.

The Repression Board of the Provincial Congress Committee decided that no bail should be offered by the Congress workers when arrested, that in a case of the sentence of fine it should not be paid, that no accused should defend himself, that no Congress worker should act as special contable if so enrolled and that the Congress Committee should help dependents of workers repressed.

POLITICAL LIFE THREATENED IN KATHIAWAD.

From a Correspondent.

RAJKOTE, Aug. 25.

The unfortunate speeches of the Agent to the Governor and H. H. Jam Saheb delivered at a State banquet in Dhrangadhra have caused considerable excitement and ill-feeling in the whole Province. The Executive Committee of the Kathiawad Political Conference is shortly to meet to take action in the matter. The "Kathiawad Times" publishes in its to-day's issue the opinion of Mr. Mansukhlal Mehta, wherein he says that those who express their views in a state of fury, always present to the world a picture of their own weakness. Sir Evan Maconochie has certainly lowered himself in the public esteem by his unstatesmanlike attacks against disinterested public leaders. As regards the speech of H. H. The Raj Saheb of Dhrangadhra, Mr. Mehta says that there are bad points in it but on the whole it is not so mischievous as those of others. Coming to the speech of H. H. The Jam Saheb, he says that the Jam has in his speech shown an artificial strength in threatening public leaders but that the public will not take any heed of such an artificial show. As regards the administration of Dhrangadhra the popular side has got altogether a different story to narrate from the one given by Sir Evan. but the disclosure of the shortcomings of Indians States is tantamount to abusing one's own self, for the simple reason that Indian rulers and their officers are after all our own brethren.

In conclusion Mr. Mehta says that the public leaders will not retort in the same vein as Sir Evan and H. H. Jam Saheb but that they will show the public strength in some solid manner.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.

The ordinary monthly meeting of the Anthropological Society of Bombay was held in the room, of the B. B. R. A. Society, Town Hall, Bombay on 31st August at 8 p.m., Mr. Otho Rothfield presiding, when Dr. Jivanji J. Modi read a paper on the "Indian Custom of a Husband or wife not naming his wife or her husband." In the course of his speech Dr. Modi said that the origin might be traced to an original idea of respect or regard. Also it would be ascribed to the idea of preserving the *ojas*, in other words the idea of shame. Another origin of the custom was attributed to the belief that an enemy could exercise or get exercised some magic through one's name and the husband or the wife should be the last person to supply any handle to the evil-doer.

The city of Rajkot is going to be electrified and the Thakore Saheb is taking keen interest on it. He is going to finance the Electric Supply Company which has been formed there to the extent of Rs. 5 lakhs for the present. The Company will work under the direction and advice of Mr. B. Das Consulting Engineer of Bombay.

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Expart Opinins :—

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Bombay 25 September 1914.

Having made a careful and complete analysis of a cake of Toilet Soap sent to me by Mr. A. B. Godrej, I am of the opinion that it is a high grade article which satisfies to the full all tests applied to it.

It is a superfatted Soap peculiarly adapted for Toilet purposes and the oil present is entirely of vegetable origin. It is pleasant and economical in use lathers freely and contains a faint but elegant perfume. It is practically free from any uncombined alkali and thus is suitable for use on the most delicate skins.

(Sd) W. H. DICKINSON M. B., F. I. C,
MAJOR, I. M, S.
Chemical Analyser to Government
Bombay, 21st August 1914.

I have carefully analysed a sample of Soap submitted by Mr. A. B. Godrej and find it to be a carefully saponified product of purely vegetable oils containing no free alkali. The Soap lathers readily, has excellent cleansing properties and will be economical in use. It is expecially to be recommended for delicate skins on account of its freedom from all harmful or irritating ingredients.

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(Sd.) J. Ross, M. P S., F, R. M. S.
Analyst,

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BEWARE OF IMITATIONS

Literature and Art.

RENUNCIATION.

Gandhism or the Royal Road to Hapiness: Messrs. A. S. Money & Co., Madras.

There is nothing remarkable about the book under review. The author has cleverly hit upon a happy title to his book but it does not go beyond arresting the attention of the reader. The title "Gandhism", to be more precise, is misleading and the interest of the book is not centred round either the teaching or the personality of Mahatma Gandhi. In the entire space of the book it is only in one chapter on Reality and Show that Mahatma Gandhi is referred to. The book is divided into 11 chapters having no connecting link between them. Each chapter is detached from others and reads more or less like an essay and is complete by itself. Though the book is written in an eloquent, flowing and simple style, it has no original suggestion to offer nor does it enter into the discussion of the subject matter in a scientific and systematic manner. Though the title is "Royal Road to Happiness" it is left for the reader to think out for himself where lies his supreme and ultimate happiness and what are the means to attain it. Happiness is one of those terms which has been most abused and least understood. It is taken in the sense of transitory and fleeting gratification of appetities for which there is the philosophic term 'pleasure' and by Happiness is also meant the ultimate Goal of Humanity. "The greatest good of the greatest number" was once the slogan of the Utilitarian philosophers.

The writer has taken pains in nicely eleborating the principle of renunciation which has actuated all the great men of the world and he has succeeded in doing it quite effectively. "Blessed are those that mourn" said the Teacher of the West and the Teacher of the East declared "Where there is great suffering there is great bless." Both these saying express that thought or action is the daughter of pain and that the wherever there is suffering there is a sacred spot. The author pertinently asks: "What is there in Christ that fascinates you? His joyous suffering—His Cross and Shame. What is there in Socrates that commands your admiration? His triumph over poison and jail. What is Bruno worth but for the fires which consumed him, but for the fires which yet keep his truths ablaze. Where is Sophocles who would prefer honour to life? Where is a Sencea who would, like a master, offer himself to the hands of his executioner, and who would cut the veins of his own thighs to hasten his death, and who would bleed and be eloquent to the last drop of his blood—and do honour to the majesty of manhood. "The culmination of sacrifice is reached in the annihilation of self—a most ennobling and essentially an Easter idea—where lies enduring joy.

The chapters on Patriotism and Philosophy of Work are worth a perusal and the reader while reading it is constantly put in mind of the present political struggle. The author, in this connection inquiries "where is that patriotism which will feel humiliated at the sight of seething pauperism in the land and which will see a dear countryman even in a man of rag."

We have no doubt the book could have been far more interesting and instructive if the author had tried to illustrate the principles which he puts down in abstract from the life story of Mahatma Gandhi. That would have also averted the criticism of the irrelevance of the title "Gandhism."

REVIEWS OF BOOKS.

K. M. Chatterjea and His Times.—The inner History of the Social and political evolution of India at the end of the 19th Century. By Nolini Mohun Chatterjee, Published by the Indian Rationalistic Society, Price Rs. 2.

This is an interesting book written in remarkably clear and incisive language by an Indian, who however has apparently long ceased to feel or act like an Indian. The bright and sparkling style keeps up our interest while the frequent and in many places unjust denunciations of the Hindu manners and customs and even of the Hindu Religious system set a true Indian's teeth on edge as he reads the accusing paragraphs that assume for granted the inferiority of the civilization of the East to that of the West. We believe a passage like the following is totally uncalled for any insulting to the dignity and self-respect of Indians and it might well have been written by a Jingoistic Englishman proud of his race but disdainfully indifferent towards all that the East can still give or has given till now.

"The difference between the Free Man and Woman of the West and the Slave Man and Woman of the East causes a bitter agitation and displeasure in their minds; and not being heroes and having been born of slave parents, they feel sad and morose at the prospect of returning to the native land. They, the off-spring of faint-hearted parents, *are never blessed with prophetic vision*, inspiration and courage to change all this. Heredity tells in the long run!" (Italics and exclamation ours.)

Shades of Ramdas, Tukaram, Nanak, Gauranga, Ramanuja and a host of other blessed saints! Can there be a real Indian who feels sorry to return to India's native shores as stated above "Breathes there the man with soul so dead? we may well ask with a foreign poet. And yet there breathes one who can think as above and even a foreign poet has warned us to mark such men well!

Yes, throughout the book, except perhaps at the redeeming chapter at its conclusion the author takes up a superior attitude, the attitude of the insolent, unsympathetic Westerner, presuming with his half-digested notions of the Indian Religious to dictate and to moralise to the East. "The East imagines; it does not reason; that its why. . .etc." "It is the lack of character and moral pusillanimity, which has made the East subservient to the West. The West in most things dare and do; that is the characteristic power of the *dominant race*" and again "The visitors from Calcutta promised him, *as only the Indians can do*, in beautiful words and phrases ,their unstinted support." (Italics ours)—"the demoralised Asiatics"—"The servient race has no appreciation for it (i.e. the military policy of the Indian Government). It rests contented and happy, if it be only allowed to follow the two paramount instincts, self-preservation and the reproduction of the species." "The reading public in this country is small. In general the people do not read anything nor do they care to acquire knowledge.

We wonder where Mr. Chatterjee acquired his knowledge of the unhappy countrymen of his. He who felt it an insult to be admitted as a student to the Hindu College in preference to the Doveton College can have his notions of India from none but Anglo-Indian striplings seething with pride of race and with contempt for alien races. Mr. Chatterjee's denunciations of the caste-system into which he was born are very piquant and remind one of the Christian Missionary's much-advertised and little read publications. But we protest with all humility against the author's proudly looking back to his long pedigree off "slave ancesters" and tracing his descent to some ancient Rishi, the founder perhaps or at any rate the staunch upholder of the very caste system which he now denounces! The author ought either to disown his ancestors or should cease his diatribes against the system which enabled those ancestors to keep a civilization pure and unsullied from foreign contact and made it possible for people like Mr. Nolini to claim them among his kindred. The author cannot have his cake and eat it too!

But we forget! We ought to have known that this otherwise interesting writer told us in his dedicatory preface that the whole of the book was written by him "in four weeks at Shillong" and that he graciously admits the possibility of its containing "imperfections." Perhaps the Author had just then realised that a book purporting to deal with the Social and Political evolution of India at the end of the 19th Century was long overdue at the commencement of the 3rd decade of the 20th Century! May a mere Indian, who has not had the benefit of contact with "intellectual France" suggest to him to follow his own advice given to Eastern Theologians on page 66 of his book viz., 'Bestow a little rational thought on these and similar question."

"THE AKALI."

The "Akali" which was started only last summer in order to awaken the political consciousness of the Sikhs has already come in for a rough handling by the bureaucracy. This paper written in simple Punjabi language carried home to the Punjabi hearts the necessity of Political organisation and the importance of the Congress work. Soon after its birth it had to instil the principle of Non-violent Non-co-operation in the hearts of a people that was known to be ultra-loyalist. A series of articles was published and it had the desired effect. The people became amazingly enthusiastic and the government began to frown. The articles on Non-co-operation wer branded as 'seditious.' The editor, Sardar Mangal Singh was arrested and after the usual farce of a trial sentenced to five years' imprisonment with Rs. 1,000 fine The security of the paper was forfeited. The 'People's Press' which had been publishing the paper so far was now required to deposit ten thousand rupees as security. After this the paper went through various vicissitudes for want of a press and the constant interference of the bureaucracy

Shortly after these persecutions came the Nankana Sahib Tragedy about which Sardar Sardul Singh Kavishar wrote series of articles in the "Akali." This resulted in the prosecution of the Sardar who has been sentenced to 5 years transportation. The Editor and the Sub-editor who were asked to give evidence on behalf of the persecution were each sentenced to 6 months' imprisonment for refusal to give evidence.

Lastly, on account of some articles which appeared against Mr. Bowring, Superintendent, C.I.D., and Mr. King, the then Commissioner of Lahore, two civil suits were instituted "for recovering damages to the extent of Rs. 40,000. It is, however, consoling that public response and sympathy is warmly given in support of the "Akali, which hopes to emerge out of all these difficulties with triumph and an unflincting resolve to serve the cause of the people.

"SANJ VARTAMAN" NEW YEAR NUMBER.

The First New Year number of the "Sanj Vartaman" the publication of which is looked forward to eagerly by a large section of Indians, specially the Gujerati speaking communities has been published. It is the only annual of its kind published at this time of the year. it having successfully ousted its competitors in the past. The selection of articles, Gujerati and English, is judicious and appeals to the readers of all tastes. In the English section, among the articles dealing with the current topics which at once arrest the attention of an average reader, mention may be made of a full-page contribution, from the pen of Mr. Arthur Field, headed "The Pro-Turks Great Britain", which throws a flood of light on the Pro-Turkish movement. St. Nihal Singh, the veteran Indian journalist of European fame, contributes two articles in the number—a rare privilege. The first is on Mr. "Pussyfoot" Johnson—the man and his message to India" wherein a tribute is rightly paid to this great prohibitionist whose activities have been largely instrumental in saving millions of God's creatures from the jaws of the greatest evils on the face of the earth. Asked what would be in his message, Mr. Johnson replied to the journalist thus: "My message to your people is to be true to their own religious convictions and traditions. If they insist upon copying the West in any particular why must they imitate the drinking West?" The other article by St. Nihal Singh is on "Our slavish spirit".

Sanjan is the historic city where the ancestors of the Parsis are said to have set their foot 1206 years ago, and where the opening ceremony of the Memorial Column was performed last year. An article on such a town of historic associations, with the caption of "Sanjan under Portugues Rule" with five illustrations from the pen of Mr. A. Francis Moniz, Asst. District Judge, Daman, affords interesting and authoritative reading. Prof Vaswani's article on "Where is my motherland" is equally inspiring. Among other instructive articles the following deserve notice: Sir F. C. O. Beaman's on "Whither"; Prof. Jackson's on "Firdausi in a lyric vein"; Baroness Violet de Malorite's on "What is the cause of the World's Disquietude"?; Dr. (Miss) Jerbanoo E. Mistry's on Social Evil"; "India's Duty to the World" by Miss Helena Normanton; "Will India go Dry" by Mr. F. Grubb; "Women's Village Councils and their work" by Miss Mithan Ardeshar Tata; "Men before money" by Mr. Bernand Houghton; and "Indian Labour" by Mr. Frederick J. Gould".

The Gujerati section is also replete with articles on diverse subjects. The first article that draws a reader's attention is one from the facile pen of Mahatma Gandhi, headed "Pergajoo Parsi" or "The philanthrophic Parsi", wherein the "greatest man of the World" pays a tribute to the community for its catholic charities. Says this great saint: "If the Parsis had kept the crores of rupees that they have earned, safely deposited in their boxes, they, as a community would have been extinct long ago. Charity is a soul force, and the Parsis, by their soul force, have been able to survive and shone out so conspicuously". The articles on: "Parsi Cooperative Housing Society" by Mr. M. E. Joshi; "Mahatma Gandhi's place in history" by Mr. M. M. Madan; the holy Gathas and their translations "by Mr. K E. Punegar," Prayer, agriculture and Purity "by Mr. A. K. Vesavewala;' "seventy-eight Rewayets and the alien question" by Mr. S. K. Hodiwala; some ruins of the colonies of Iran on the East Africa's coast "by Shams-ul-Olma J. J. Modi"; "Iran and a Parsi Mission", by Mr. Rustam B. Paymaster, are of special merit.

The illustrations, some of which are full-page ones, are very attractive. The get-up of the bulky volume leaves nothing to be desired. The proprietor of the journal, Mr. Vatcha Gandhy deserves congratulation for his enterprise.

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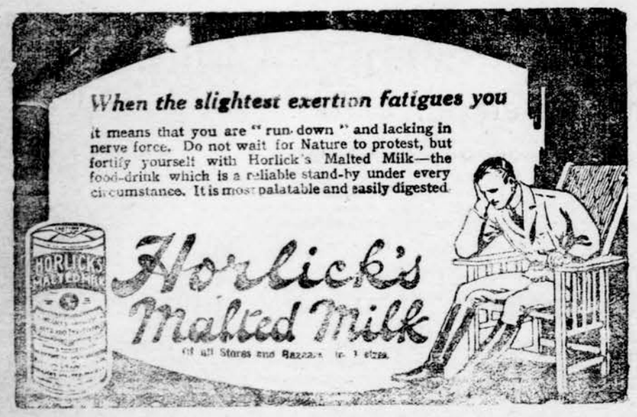
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AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY.

THE D. P. I.'S LATEST FIAT.

An Ahmedabad correspondent in course of a long letter writes:—

"From the time the Ahmedabad Municipality has given up Government grant for its primary schools the Educational Inspector N. D. has been moving heaven and earth to establish the statutory control of Government over Municipality schools to the Municipality."

The first step in giving trouble to the Municipality was taken by the Principal of the F. K. Male Training College, who ordered five municipal teachers studying in the said college not to attend it simply because they had shown their willingness to continue in municipal service. [illegible] followed by the Director of Public Instruction addressing a letter to the President of the Ahmedabad Municipality intimating that as the Municipality had shown its Government control the Department was unable to allow the teachers to continue in municipal service and hence all the teachers should be informed that those that wish to return to Government service should do so within ten days. Those that failed to do so would have no lieu on Government service and they would be debarred from serving in any school receiving Government grant or a school recognized by Government.

After passing the pension scheme the municipality sent the names of six teachers willing to revert to Government service and requested the department to provide for them within six months according to the existing rule. Soon after this the order of the D. P. I. referred to above came and the municipality informed these six teachers that they would be relieved on the 27th of August on which date they should see the Deputy Educational Inspector, Ahmedabad. On Monday last the Municipality acquainted all the teachers by the circular with the substance of the D. P. I.'s letter and further asked if any of those teachers that had previously signified their willingness to continue in the Municipal service wanted to revert to Government service and in that case to inform the municipality about it so that arrangements may be made to relieve them before that date.

The threat given in the D. P. I.'s order coupled with the promises privately given by the local officers of the Educatiosal Department resulted in influencing out of a total of 352 teachers, who expressed their desire to revert to Government service. Inspite of this, efforts are still made to wean away the teachers from the Municipality as an instance of which may be mentioned the publication of an advertisement in a local paper over the signature of the Deputy Educational Inspector asking the teachers to revert to Government service within ten days, although the period of ten days fixed by the D. P. I. in his order has already expired. The same advertisement announces that Government itend to start some primary schools in Ahmedabad and teachers reverting from Municipal schools will be employed therein.

But the teachers have not responded so far and they deserve to be congratulated for remaining firm notwithstanding the disgraceful attempts from persons who ought to have set a better example, to wean them away from municipal service. The department has received the treatment it well deserved. It is however doubtful if it will profit from the latest lesson and bear it in mind in future.

FRONTIER SITUATION.

PEACEFUL AT PRESENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

PESHAWAR, Sept. 10.

The frontier continues quiet. A large Afridi Jirgah came to Peshawar on September 8th to interview the Chief Commissioner and the attitude of the tribe generally is peaceful and friendly. In Wadiristan resistance by recalcitrant sections seems on the verge of collapsing. One of the most satisfactory features of the present situation is that the fanatical Mullahs and firebrand agitators who are usually at the bottom of all frontier trouble are apparently everywhere discredited. The numbers and energy of these gentry have not decreased. All the old names, so familiar in the Frontier shows of the past ten years, still exist, these stormy petrols for whom it was Thomas Atkin's delight to find semi-affectionate nicknames such as Johnny Bradshaw and the Bobrery Mulla who were so well known in 1915 on the Mohmand border. The old favourites are only too ready to appear again in the old role but at present their pleadings find no response.

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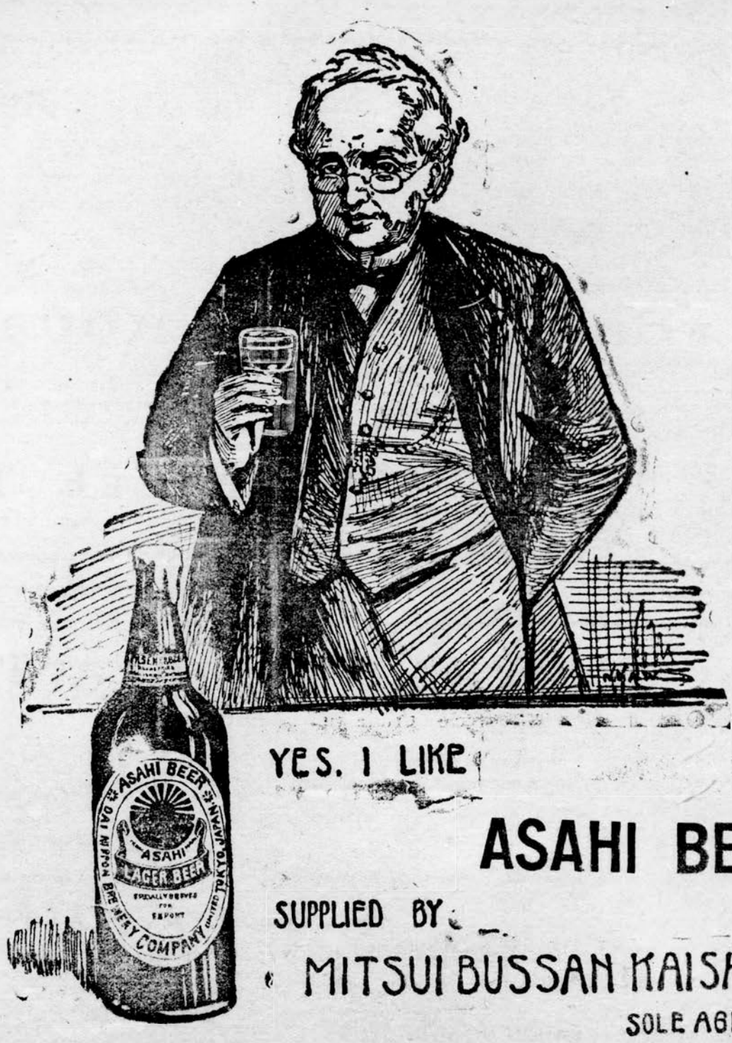

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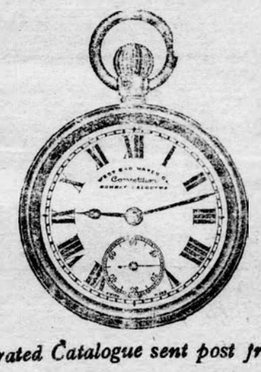

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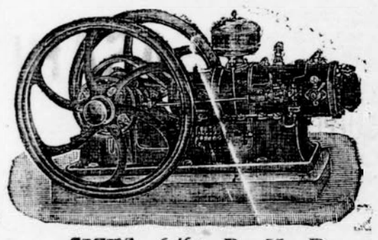

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